# Watch the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the manth, second the day, third the year. The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

Agents are personally charged with and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Agents sending in subscriptions

without remittance must state distinctly how long they are to run.

VOL. XX., NO. 26.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. One Dollar Per Year.

# POINTED GRITICISMS compel the men to break the rules, just

PUNCTURING NUMBER OF ECO-NOMIC FALLACIES.

Carnegie and Rockefeller in Supposed New Role-Proving Anything by the Biblet-Postal Clerks Prevented from Advancing Own Interests, Big Office Holders Free to Do So.

It is estimated that two hundred men have lost their lives in the Erie Railroad's new cut since the work was begun three years ago. Human life, working class human life, is cheaper than safeguards, cheaper than dirt, so why should the capitalists bother about the slaugh-

J. M. Barrett, superintendent of the New York terminal of the Erie, said: "It was a case of men playing with fire. The men knew the danger but they got careless." If a Barrett was held as a hostage at all such places of danger it might be found that the workers would grow less "careless."

Recently the rumors became current that Andrew Carnegie and John D. Rockefeller each have it in mind to establish funds for the running of endowed newspapers. Such talk would imply that there are no endowed papers now. Why every capitalist paper is endowed by capitalist advertising or other subsidies. Not one of them could live without their endowments. Perhaps though the purpose of the rumors is to convey to the gullible public the idea that the papers are free to utter themselves anyway they please on public questions.

As between free traders and proteclionists, the Socialist has no choice, but just now it must strike him that there is something wrong with the protectionist argument that "the foreigner pays the las," class why all this amuggling by our high society";

George G. Brown, a Kentucky distiller, in the Bible in which the words "wine" or "strong drink" are used. In his comments thereon the distiller holds that not only does the Bible repudiate prohibition but that it actually commends and commands the temperate use of alcoholic beverages. Hence the author arrives at the conclusion that "the prohibition movement is productive of infidelity, anarchy and tyranny." The prohibition ats, who have ever been a sort of quasi Biblical movement, should be interested m this use of the Bible against them. It only goes to show the truth of the saying that anything can be "proved" by the Bible.

The Woodrow Wilson sketches, with which the papers are being glutted, dwell upon the successful career of the New n Jersey Democratic candidate for Governor as President of Princeton University. In what did his success consist, was it as was a "great executive" and money getter for his college. By his devotion to capitalist interests he attracted big donations, a fact that marks the colleges as ulcers bred by capitalism. The Wilson "success" there is to be tried in the picerous capitalist state.

The Socialist party papers, "Call," and "Volkszeitung," haven't been saying much about "comrade" Teddy as a "Socialist teacher" since the news from Maine. Perhaps it has entered their dull intellects that Maine means the handwriting on the wall for them along with some others.

The "Evening Post" calls attention to the pernicious political activity of office-holders who run hither and thither at the beck and call of, Colonel Roosevelt, among others. The ban upon political activity was not meant to apply to the gentlemen higher up. It was meant to apply only to postal and other employes who work in the government service, whose pernicious political activity consists in petitioning for more wages and better working conditions.

In Austria railroad men, in consequence of a wage dispute, have tied up a road by following implicitly the rules ct and regulations of the line. In this. way they accomplish the purpose of a Postrike without laying themselves liable to arrest as they would had they actually thistruck. Should such a method be tried

as they were ordered out in this state to help the companies break the strikes of men who went out to enforce the state ten-hour law.

The advocates of Fletcherism, the art of mastication, are forever telling how people should eat. The workers are more concerned with the getting of something to eat than they are with how to eat if.

The capitalist press declares that Woodrow Wilson would make an excellent governor for New Jersey. He is a Cleveland style of Democrat they say, that is, the kind that would send troops to shoot down strikers as quickly as they would blink an eye.

At the railroad freight rate hearing before Examiners Brown and Hillary of the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting here, the railroads presented a statement to show, that even with the proposed new rates in effect, there would be a net deficit of \$7,725,074, as compared with their increase of wages. Counsel for the shippers wanted to know if 12 per cent. dividends on common and preferred stocks, and accumulation of surplus funds would be affected, but that was too sacred a subject for the railroad men to talk about.

Why is it that T. R., who is so ready to shoot off his mouth about anything and everything under the sun, is so silent as to the result in Maine? Is it beginning to dawn upon him that perhaps Maine is one of the results of his talkfest?

The President hopes to break the backbone of Republican insurgency by filling up the hog trough for the kickers. They are now to share in the Federal patronage of which they had been denied. Insurgent "principle" will now show what it is made of when it comes to deciding for or against the hog trough.

The railroad interests' argument gainst public ownership is that it would "put the railroads into politics." That the railroads are to-day in politics up to their eyebrows is brought out at the legislative "graft inquiry" being held here. Politics is the breath in the nostrils of railroads.

Statistics presented by the railroads show that in 1909 the wages paid per employe were \$651. They do not explain that this average includes the fifty-thousand dollars a year presidents and other high priced officials.

Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, back from an European jaunt, says, "one of the greatest faults in this country is extravagance. Here it prevails in all classes and is appalling." The steel trust

The "Tribune" announces that the purpose of Roosevelt's recent trip was the "salvation" of the Republic. Roosevelt, it says, regards his policies, new "nationalism," as the "sole alternative of Socialism."

What the capitalists mean by "good American" workingmen is a dull mass of deferential, obedient slaves. Once in a while these capitalists run across a foreign-born workingman who is less submissive to indignities than they, the capitalists. like, so they try to play native workman against foreign workman. That is why in capitalist news accounts of strikes and strikers it is always "foreigners" who "assault" "foreigners" who are shot strikers: down by deputies. It is the same with reports of accidents, it is always "foreigners" who are killed or injured. The capitalist press, by this use of the word "foreigner." also hopes to keep the workers from perceiving the real the statement appeared to the majorfact that the word translated into "foreigner" is really the word Proletarian or Workingman. Workingmen who read such capitalist papers should not forget that they have no more regard for the native-born workingman than they have for the foreign born

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription are grafting eighty-three per cent. out expires. First number indicates the sabere the troops would be ordered out to menth, second, the day, third, the year

workingman.

# AS TO IMMIGRATION

"If the immigration question is of no importance to the workers why does the Socialist Labor Party bother so much about it?" is a question put to us for

The immigration question is of importance, and that is just the reason why the S. L. P. has paid so much attention to it. The question of immigration is similar to the tax question, the free silver question, the tariff question, and other questions raised by capitalism, and apt and meant to humbug the

If, as the anti-immigrationists, among whom are the Gompers unions and the so-called Socialist party, hold, it is the immigrant that overstocks the trades, reduces wages and throws the workers here workless into the street, then the question of immigration is of importance. If, on the other hand, the acknowledged deplorable condition of labor is not due to immigration, it is of prime importance that the worker be not fooled by that as an issue.

The Socialist Labor Party holds that for every man, which immigration increases the supply of labor in the labor market, the privately owned and steadily improving machine increases the supply of men in the labor market by ten. According to present day calculation there are several millions of "superfluous" workers in the land, not displaced by immigrants, but displaced by machinery, displaced by one man at work doing the work of two men, displaced by the long hours of work that must be put in by those at work.

Close the doors to immigration and this condition will remain just the same, there is no gainsaying that. Another fact that confirms it is that conditions

**GENERAL S. L. P. ACTIVITY** 

in the countries from which the heaviest immigration comes, which they should do if the theory of the anti-immigrationists be correct. That conditions do not improve in European countries, despite the heavy emigration, is due to the very same factor that makes the question of immigration not the cause of misery here, the factor that machinery is ever increasing the supply of labor by displacing it.

On the other hand the question of immigration is of prime importance to help divorce the worker from the capitalist agencies who dangle the immigration issue before his eyes, cheating him and thereby capturing his vote in their own interest.

The Socialist Labor Party points out to the worker the absurdity of raising a hue and cry against the insignificant displacement of labor by immigration, as against the wholesale displacement of labor by the privately owned machinery of capitalism.

The anti-immigration cry comes from the felon class of capitalism who utter it as a sort of pretense of sympathy for the workers. No longer able to deny the suffering and misery of the people they now try to put the responsibility for it anywhere, so long as it is away from themselves.

These gentry too are the very one who brought and continue to bring the immigrant here, and so long as immigration serves their purposes no laws passed even if they would relieve the labor market, would be enforced.

Anti-immigration as an issue is one that is wonderfully calculated to cover up the real sore. If the worker can be sent scurrying to keep out the immi-

do not improve as a result of emigration , grant as his enemy, all the more securely can the real enemy, the capitalist, pluck and exploit him.

On the other hand the immigration issue is a valuable one to illustrate to the worker the futility of supporting the capitalist parties and that can not be done by lying to him and claiming that the immigrant is the cause of all his woe. To do that is to play the worker into the hands of the capitalist parties.

The real cause of the "overstocking of the trades" is the capitalist system of private property in the machinery of production whose rapid improvement keeps continuously displacing labor. Gompers unionism, which shuts out of the union all workingmen in excess of the jobs it controls, is logically antiimmigration; the so-called Socialist party is anti-immigration because its leaders are weak-kneed poltroons who cower before the labor fakirs for material support and in the hope of getting "union" votes. The Socialist Labor Party alone holds to the Socialist position, that to prevent immigration would not improve labor's condition, for the reason that whether there is immigration, or no immigration, the condition of labor must deteriorate under the capitalist owner ship of the machinery of production whose rapid improvement increases the Reserve Army of labor and thereby lowers its condition by lowering its price or

The militant Socialist does not by any means waste his time in showng up the fallacy of such issues. It is only by taking them up and tearing them to pieces that the militant Socialist can make his agitation effective.

ENTERS FIELD WITH COMPLETE STATE TICKET.

State Conference Held in Boston-In crease in S. L. P. Agitation Since Last Year-Action Taken on Circulating Party Press-Resolutions Adopted.

Boston, Mass., September 14.-The State conference of the Socialist Labor Party of this State has named the fol lowing State ticket:

For GOVERNOR-Meritz E. Ruther, Holvoke. For LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR-

Henry C. Hest, Boston. For SECRETARY OF STATE-An-

drew Mortenson, Somerville. For TREASURER-Carl Frederickson Worcester.

For AUDITOR-Jeremiah P. McNally, Salem.

For ATTORNEY GENERAL-Dennis McGoff, New Bedford. The conference met on September 4, at

694 Washington street, Boston. Frank the extradition of Julius Wezosal as Bohmbach was elected chairman and John Sweeney, secretary. Fred Houtenbrink was elected to examine member ship cards. Committees were elected on Organization, Ways and Means: Brennan, Schneider, and Maher; Platform and Resolutions: O'Rourke, McNally, and Reimer; Party Press and Literature, Kinsalas, Bohmbach, and Finkler: Auditors: Doran, Maher, and Schneider.

The secretary submitted the S. E. C. report of carrying out the instructions of the 1909 Conference, and of being able to arrange a more extended agitation tour in the State with Reimer as the speaker.

Arthur E. Reimer, N. E. C. member reported upon the January and July ses sions of that committee. Considerable discussion took place on the reports submitted by the various committees Twenty thousand copies of the leaslet, "Wages and High Prices," with state ment submitted by Committee on Platform to be added, along with the State ticket were ordered for distribution throughout the State. Reimer reported on the places visited

up to date on his agitation tour. Sales of literature were good at meetings held. The Conference adopted various reso-

lutions. On Organization: Recommended. That Sections elect or nominate member at each business meeting and select a subject (one of the Labor News

namphlets), which he must study and at the close of next Section business meeting, deliver a short address to the members present. Other members must also study same pamphlet if they would be well informed to discuss it in a constructive manner.

This method being in vogue in Section Boston, its adoption was urged as a means of preparing members to become ready speakers, and better equipped to push the Party press.

Ways and Means: We recommend the circulation of subscription lists as a means of helping the State agitation fund, same to be devoted to the work of carrying the agitation into unorganized places and helping weaker Sections in their work, and also for defraying expense of printing leaflets, with the State ticket

The auditing committee reported finding the books correct and that there was a balance of \$56.37 on hand.

Industrial unionism: Resolved, That the Massachusetts S. L. P., in Conference assembled, indorses the action of its national organ in regard to the true form of industrial unionism; namely, the I. W. W., with headquarters in Hamtramck, Mich. The Conference also condemns in the most positive terms the so-called I. W. W. with headquarters in Chicago. We condemn the latter because it has painted on its standard the loathed name of Anarchy, by eliminating one of the recognized forces which civilized society must use in order to accomplish civilized results; namely, the balot, which is as necessary to the industrial organization as is the powder to force the projectile to pierce the armament. Without the powder the projectile would remain inert, without the projectile the powder would but make a noise which might for the time frighten, but never dislodge, the enemy.

Party Press and Literature: This committee recommends that the members do everything in their power to extend the circulation of the party press and literature, and especially recommend that house to house canvass be made. It also urges that members who have the means to order bundles of few Weekly Peoples to do so and dispose of them either by selling them or by free distri-

We further recommend that those who can not secure subscribers contribute to the operating fund of the Party press.

Wezosal Resolution: Whereas, The United States of America, being the republic where political refugees flee to as an asylum from despotic governments,

Whereas, Julius Wezosal, of Squantum, Mass., has been a revolutionist in Russia and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Proletareets."

Whereas, Comrade Julius Wezosal is charged with being an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiflis, and is in danger of being deported on charges which can be proven to be false,

Therefore, We, the members of the Massachusetts S. L. P., in Conference assembled, urge the necessity of rendering financial and moral aid in preventing asked for by the Russian government

Overwhelming Condemnation of Osborne Judgment. Sheffield, September 15 .- By a vote of

1.717.000 to 13.000, the trades union congress, which is in session here, to-day adopted a resolution condemning the Osborne judgment in which the Court of Appeals decided that trades unions cannot contribute money for political purposes. The resolution declares that the decision rendered in this case will prevent effective Parliamentary representation of organized labor. It urges all affiliated organizations to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Government with the idea of securing a reversal of the judgment and to make it a test question at all Parliamentary elections.

#### Bergeric Oracle.

Victor L. Berger, the Milwaukee Social Democrat, expressed himself on Roosevelt last Saturday, and gave him rather a tribute instead of censure.

"Roosevelt is a remarkable man." said Berger. "He is a wonderful politician, but he does not go to the bottom of things. Had he gone to the heart of socialism he never would have written the unfair matter which appeared on that subject in 'The Outlook.' would not be surprised, however, to see him come out flatfooted later for socialism disguised in modified form, ton. The Section will soon have new bt 'ding up a substantial list of Week- I don't believe he will accept a third term.

# S. L. P. ON TOP

REPORT FROM THE COPEN. HAGEN INT'L CONGRESS.

Running Fight Between the S. L. P.

and the S. P. in the Latter's Attempt to Seize the S. L. P. Seat on the Int'l Bureau-S. P. Methods Defeat Themselves-Unity Resolution-Action in Favor of Wezosal. Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 2. -

In a day, at most in two, the 8th International Socialist Labor Congress, which opened in this city on the 28th of last month in the brilliant manner reported from here on the same day, will close. In matters concerning the United

States, the Congress opened in fact two days earlier, on Friday, August 26, when the International Bureau began its preliminary session. From that date on until to-day there was an almost uninterrupted struggle between the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party, resulting in the S. L. P.

It will be remembered that in the Fall of 1908, almost immediately after the elections when the S. P. felt the breath knocked out of it by the election returns; when it found its illusions concerning the million and a half votes openly expected as a "conservative estimate," and the three million votes privately expected had vanished into thin air; when, worse yet, beginning with the empire city of New York, and in almost all the industrial centers of the land the vote of the previous presidential year had dropped; - in short, it will be remembered that in the Fall of 1908 a motion was launched by one Work of the S. P. Executive Committee for the State of Iowa to move that the International Bureau give both the two American seats on the Bureau to the S. P. in other words that the S. L. P., whose representative on the Bureau I am, be removed. Iowa being one of the States in which the S. P. had lost heavily the move evidently was intended to choke off the voice of the S. L. P. in the councils of the International Movement, and leave the S. P. a free field on which to buttress up with fresh false claims the claims it had previously set up and which events were demonstrating

as false. It will furthermore be remembered that in November of last year Mr. Victor L. Berger, in pursuit of the above move, came to Europe; attended the November session of the International Bureau; there moved that the seat occupled by me be given to him; and finally, that, his move being then and Kretlow, whom the Party had appointed my substitute for the occasion, Ber-

ger's efforts failed. There remains only this antecedent to add. The S. P. delegation came to Copenhagen early, and early began to wire-pull for the purpose of unseating the S. L. P. from the International Bureau.

Well, then, on Friday morning, when

the Bureau met. Berger was there. It is customary at the sessions of the Bureau for a sheet of paper to be passed around on which each "member of the Bureau, present," inscribes his name and the country from which he halls I signed my name. When the list was complete I took a look at it, and found Berger's signature on. Just as the chairman was about to adjourn the session, I rose and said: "I desire some information before this session adjourns. I see on the list of those who have signed themselves present as 'members of the bureau' three names from America, myself and two others. I desire to know how many delegates America is entitled to here and what their names are." The answer was given by the International Secretary Huysmans as follows: "America is entitled, like all other countries who have no parliamentary representation, to two delegates on the Bureau. They are, for the Socialist party, Hillquitand, for the Socialist Labor party. De Leon. If any one else is present he can only be an alternate." The answer amounted to a striking out of

PARTY'S SPEAKERS WELL RE. CEIVED BY WAGE WORKERS.

James T. Hunter's Splendid Meeting-Frank E. Passonno's Good Work Up-State-Organizers About Country-Papers and Literature Distributed.

The Socialist Labor Party's mes

sage, wherever it is being heard, is meeting with inspiring response. Expellent are the reports coming from all over the country of the successful agitation carried on. Arthur E. Reimer has been covering the New England States: Frank E. Passonno, S. L. P. candidate for governor of New York has good accounts from up-State; James T. Hunter, Passonno's running mate, has just started on his State campaign; John Butterworth and C. Sperie are carrying the message to New Jersey workingmen: Rudolph wage slaves better prepare for a wage | Katz has been having good results on reduction in order to curb their own "ex- his trip West and S. L. P. organizatravagance" and to pay for that of the tions all along the line are asking for the wage slaves from their deplorhim; in Utah the Party organization is running up the glorious S. L. P. banner; in the Northwest, the Seattle boys are ever hammering away doing heroic work spreading literature; and Charles Pierson and the Spokane members are showing excellent results. Then there are local organizations, such as at New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Youngstown, Louisville, St. Paul, San Francisco, all at their posts with hand on the throttle sending along the S. L. P. engine on its road to working class emancipation.

One of the largest meetings held last week by the Socialist Labor Party was that by James T. Hunter at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway, this city. Hunter delivered an excellent address on the question of the concentration of wealth and the trusts to an audience of over 400 people. He also took up the "issue" of graft. When he said that political graft was of no concern to the working class, it was remarkable to note how strange ity of the audience. But after he proved his case, their faces changed, and judging from the unanimous applause which he received it was easily seen that they agreed with him. He showed that the graft question was simply detracting the attention of the working class from the real issue; it was diverting attention from the real grafters, the industrial grafters, who

of labor's product.

At the close of his speech Hunter and better headquarters, with a fine ly People readers.

introduced the S. L. P. literature, and MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P. it went with a rush. One man so well MASSACHUSETTS S. L. P. agreed with the speaker's remarks that he felt called upon to aid in carrying on the propaganda of emancipating the working class. He demonstrated this by giving one of the Agitation Committee a quarter for a five-cent pamphlet, and after a few minutes he paid a dollar for twenty pamphlets, which were distributed free. At the close of the meeting he gave up another dollar for which he ordered the Weekly People sent to him for a year, and he promised to join the Party in

the near future. The total sale of namphlets at this meeting amounted to sixty-five. As the meeting closed sample copies of the Weekly People were given away, and the crowd ran heels over head in

order to secure copies. Up-State, Frank E. Passonno finds the wage earners eager for the Socialist Labor Party principles. From Little Falls he writes:

"We found the populace here occupled with a little diversion in the form of a street fair, parade and band concerts, a little something to divert able condition. We went to the west side of the town, and held forth among the wage workers where they work and live, where they stay and try and get a little rest after their day's toil. We gathered about fifty in this place around us.

"We are satisfied that the message we gave them was of good cheer. I gave away some pamphlets as the workers here have a hard struggle, and they admitted they could not buy

From Utica Passonno reports that great interest was manifested in the Party. "We had a representative audience," writes he, "who showed by questions and demand for literature that the working people are getting wise to the fact that their hopes and aspirations, as reposed in Democrats or Republicans, have been rudely shattered. They are ready, nay, anxious, for the revolutionary teachings of the Socialist Labor Party.

"We sold nineteen pamphlets, got one sub to the Weekly and one new

solid work in Spokane for the S. L. P. Twenty subscriptions for Party organs were obtained during the week. At an open air meeting thirty-two pamphlets and thirty-four Weekly People were sold. Section Spokane has raised \$20 for the defense of Julius Wezosal which will be sent to the committee in Bos- reading room. The members

Charles E. Pierson reports some

One should think that, upon that rebuke administered by me to Berger's attempt to appear as a Bureau member, and also to Hillquit, who sat beside Berger as chaperon, the gentlemen would have learned caution. It was otherwise. Hillquit rose up immediately and said: "What Comrade Huysmans says is partly correct and partly incorrect. It is incorrect to say that the American delegates represent several parties. They represent America. It is correct to say that I and De-Leon are the present members of the Bureau. But next Monday the delegations from America will meet and, as at Stuttgart, elect by majority, as all other nations do, another delegate in De Leon's place."

The quibble of claiming that the representatives from America, or from any country that has different parties. did not represent their own parties but represented their respective countries, together with the double falsehood of claiming that all other nations elect their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote, and that such was the procedure observed at the previous Int'l Congress at Stuttgart. by the two delegations from America, recelled to my mind the Hillquitian feat, performed in America when he was trying to rob the S. L. P. of its name, and which consisted in presenting at court thirty-one affidavits to the correctness of an affidavit that did not exist.

The Int'l Secretary promptly tackled those statements of Hillquit that fell under his turisdiction. He said: "It is an error to claim that representatives of opposing parties represent, each, the whole country and not their own respective parties. As to all countries electing their representatives on the Bureau by a majority vote cast in joint session that is neither the fact. nor is the principle acceptable. Take Russia, for instance. If majorities at toint sessions elected the representatives, then the majority party could wipe out the representation on the Bureau of the minority parties."

Thereupon I took up that portion of Hillquit's statement of which I had special knowledge. I said: "I feel compelled to take the floor to rectify the statement of Hillquit that, at the last Int'l Congress the two delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau by majority vote cast in joint session. The fact is we came together only to apportion the votes-a new thing at Stuttgart. For the rest, it is without foundation in fact to say that we voted jointly for the representation on the Bureau. I am not responsible for Hillquit on this Bureau, and he is not responsible for me as we otherwise would be if we had voted jointly. The fact is that each delegation appointed its own party representation on the committees of the Congress; the fact is that, even on the subject of apportioning the vote of the two parties, we proceeded upon a principle that amounted to each having equality of vote." And I rubbed this in three times, seeing I translated myself into German and French. This was "second blood,"—and Hillquit looked

"Third blood" was drawn by the S. L. P. the very next day. Hillquit returned to the charge. When the Bureau opened he introduced a resolution in which he said the S. L. P. had ceased to exist, etc., and according to which the vote cast by the members of the Bureau was to be according to their vote in Congress. Against this, as I stated in answer, I had no objection; but I insisted that the resolution in no wise decided, as Hillquit claimed it did, the issue of the previous day. I uttered the warning that the introduction of such a resolution under the claim that it decided the question of how the two American delegations elected their representatives on the Bureau could only be a surreptitious attempt to decide the latter question by motion which, on its face at least, did in no wise concern that issue. The language of the Int'l Secretary and of several other representatives caused Hillquit to take back water. He declared he did not mean to affect the status of the S. L. P. on the Bureau. With this formal declaration on his part I declared myself in accord with his motion.

All this happened before the Congress met, and it all had the effect of materially affecting Hillquit's reputation for straightforwardness with the bulk of the Bureau.

The next day the Congress opened. The following day, Monday, the National Sections—that is the name given to the delegates and delegations of each nationality-met. The only thing that could concern the American Section was reapportionment of the respective votes of the two delegations-LL P. ADA E. E.

moved the status quo. Spargo, S. P., moved that one vote be given to the S. L. P. and the other 13 belonging to the American Section be given to the S. P. Had Spargo stopped there. the S. L. P. delegation would have debated the motion; and the S. L. P. delegation, rather than bother the Bureau to whom an appeal lay in case of inability to agree, would have yielded the point, and it would have granted the S. P. the privilege of paying 200 francs more as dues to the Bureaueach vote costs 100 francs. But Spargo did not stop there. He announced that "happily or unhappily" his delegation were under strict instructions to cast their votes for both seats on the Bureau. I then demanded from the chair, Mr. Robert Hunter, whether that was his view regarding his party's instructions. He answered in the affirmative, and there was nothing to do but for the S. L. P. delegation to withdraw from the joint session. Upon the question of the seat on the Bureau the S. L. P. was determined to yield not an inch. An appeal to the Bureau berng inevitable further discussion was a waste of time. We withdrew, and the secretary of our delegation notified the Int'l Secretary of our appointments:myself on the Bureau and the names of our appointees on the five Congress Committees. On the following Wednesday I

brought up the matter before the

Bureau. I showed out of the official reports of the S. P. itself that its allegation of 58,375 members was a gross exaggeration; I showed by the official election returns that their claim of large growth in votes was not in keeping with the facts, seeing they had dropped heavily all over the land, in New York alone so heavily that our joint votes in that city were now below what the S. L. P. vote alone was 11 years ago when they split away. I showed that the cry of growth based on the Milwaukee victory was fictitious. On this point I said: "Imagine a France or a Germany, or any other country in Europe, in the New York, in the largest city of which, a certain party presents the picture I just described: imagine that in the second city, the Chicago of which, that party's vote declined from 47,000 to a little over 17,000 last year; imagine that in the third and fourth and fifth cities, the Philadelphias, the San Franciscos and the St. Louis of which country, the vote had been annihilated despite fusion with the capitalist parties as happened in St. Louis; imagine that such decline in votes is the feature of a certain party generally, but that in a city of the 13th rank, in a Milwaukee, there was a municipal victory. Could it be justly claimed that that isolated victory typified such a party all over the country? Would not the conclusion rather be that the condition of such a party all over the country typifies the victory in that city of thirteenth rank?" Finally I exposed the degree of reliability that could be attached to the utterances of the S. P by inviting the Bureau to contrast the signed report by Berger of what took place last November, when he applied for the seat of the S. L. P. on the Bureau, with the official report issued by the Bureau itself. I held up the two documents and

contrasted them. This settled the question of the seat on the Bureau. Berger who tried to speak, was denied the floor by the man, who reminded him that only De Leon and Hillquit were the American members of the Bureau. In opposition to me spoke Hillquit. He said not a word about the seat on the Bureau. He only wanted for his party 13 out of the 14 votes allotted to America. His speech was the regulation anti-S. L. P. speech of the S. P.-ite:-the S. L. P. was dead; only De Leon was left; the S. P. had 53.375 members; the S. L. P. was only a tremendous impediment to the S. P. hurting the S. P. everywhere; and more to the same effect. Hillquit was answered by Rosa Luxemburg with a neat incisive speech. She said: "The leading feature of Hillquit's speech is an inextricable contradiction to me. I do not understand how, if the S. P. is as large as it claims and the S. L. P. consists of De Leon only, one single man could so tremendously hurt 53,375 others." The matter of the S. L. P. seat on the Bureau being considered settled in favor of the S. L. P., the S. P. motion to reduce the S. L. P. vote in the Congress from 3 to I was put. Even that carried only by the narrow margin of 3. The vote stood 10 for the status quo, and 13 against, there being a number of important members absent on committees who were too well informed to have voted with that purely accidental majority. A European wit who was present remarked that what gave the S. P. that majority of 3 was the speech of Rosa Luxemburg; that she, being violently hated by the nationalists of Eastern Europe, whatever side she took they took the opposite. I an-

When the American Section met I | for the S. L. P. with Rosa Luxemburg's speech than our former 3 without that speech. Another observer present informed me that S. P. delegates had been going around saying: "The S. L. P. has nothing-only one rotten daily paper."

But-did I say the matter on the Bureau was settled? Even those best acquainted with the antecedents and underhanded methods of Mr. Hillquit would have been excused for not anticipating the gentleman's next move.

It will be remembered that Hillquit had introduced a resolution according to which the members of the Bureau were to have as many votes as the individual parties which they respectively represent held in the Congress, instead of, as now, I vote each. It will also be remembered that I expressed myself in accord with the plan. Now then, after the S. L. P. vote was reduced from 3 to 1. there appeared along with that proposed Hillquit resolution, an amendment tacked to it and providing that NO PARTY SHALL HAVE A REPRESEN-TATION ON THE BUREAU UNLESS IT CASTS 2 VOTES IN THE CON-GRESS, and that amendment bore the signature of Troelstra of Holland headed by the signature of-whom?-of Mr. Hillquit!!!

It was an instance in which the theory was demonstrated that dishonesty betrays stupidity. Civilized legislative methods demanded that the purpose of a law be expressly stated. To get the S. L. P. in Congress reduced with express assurances that there was no purpose to remove the S. L. P. from the Bureau. and then bring in a proposition whereby the reduced vote would be made the ground for automatically vacating the S. L. P. seat-such a move was so obviously dishonorable that it, better than aught I could have proved, illustrated to the Bureau what the S. P. methods are which the S. L. P. was constantly forced to wrestle with: the move was so transparently underhanded that the large majority of the Bureau must have promptly seen through it. Despite repeated efforts on the part of Hillquit to bring up his original proposition, which would have dragged up behind it that typically Hillquitian amendment to nis own motion, the Bureau shoved it aside. The question of proportional vote on the Bureau is now left for the next Bureau session-some time at the end of next vear.

In view of the above Hillquitism I

found it necessary to take a specific step

at yesterday's full session of the Congress. A Unity Resolution, reiterating in more emphatic language the Unity Resolution of Amsterdam, was introduced by the French delegation and lay before the Congress, and was received with general applause, the S. P. delegation joining. I took the platform. I announced myself as a delegate from a country where the parties were split; I declared myself in loval accord, without mental reservation, with the proposed resolution; and I added: "A similar resolution was adopted six years ago at Amsterdam, it was adopted unanimously, the S. P. delegation voting for and applauding it. Nevertheless, when, in obedience with the said decree of the Congress, the S. L. P., altho' the smaller party, set pride aside, and in January, of last year tendered unity to the S. P. upon no conditions other than the principles of the International Congress, the tender was rejected. For these reasons I here call upon the S. P. delegation to take the platform, and let this Congress know whether that party's applause for, and support of, the resolution before us are merely Platonic demonstrations covering here state that, by January, we shall have a committee, elected by the Party, ready to confer with a similar committee from the S. P. to carry out this resolution. I call upon the S. P. to let this Congress know what it is to expect from the S. P." Hillquit came upon the platform and answered. It would have been 'money in his pocket" if he had not. His answer was that there was unity now in the United States; that the S. L. P. was dead; that our report to the Congress was 'mudslinging'; and that they would receive me with open arms provided I abandoned my "harmful 'I. W. W. whims against the Unions,' which are not wanted by the American proletariat." I did not care to dignify such an answer with a reply. The hypocrisy and duplicity of the answer was commented upon by many delegates with Comrade Olive M. Johnson and myself as we were leaving the Congress hall and were cross-

ing the courtyard. On the evening of that same day, in the Committee of which Mrs. Johnson is a member, and Haywood and Berger are the S. P. members, Haywood delivered an excellent, genuinely S. L. P. speech in which he exposed the A. F. of L. as a body that systematically divided the workers; and he declared there was no real Union Movement in America, so long as the A. F. of L controlled the Union situation, and we did not have a united class conscious movement. Mrs. Johnson thereupon approached him with the question whether he did not fear that "Comrade Hillquit," who had denounced swered that I would rather have I yote! the L W. W. as shove stated on that

### KATZ THROUGH INDIANA

NATIONAL ORGANIZER, SOCIAL-IST LABOR PARTY, REPORTS.

Connections Made for the Oganization in Leading Cities of State-Party Branches Started on Work Answ-Successful Trip.

Detroit, September 12 .- On Saturday, September 10, my tour of the State of Indiana ended with a large meeting at the Court House in Fort Wayne. held meetings and carried on agitation work for the Socialist Labor Party in the "grand state of Indiana," as the politicians call it in their stump speeches, in the following cities: Evansville, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Anderson, Muncie Marion, Logansport, and Fort Wayne. About Evansville I reported in my last letter.

At Terre Haute I held a most successful open air meeting, secured two subs for the Weekly People and one for our German Party organ. Terre Haute is a railroad town. There are very few foreigners among the working class in the town. No "Hunkles. Polacks, Jews, Dagoes," or other "hordes of Europe." Yet the conditions among the workers I found to be the same as all over. The part of the city where the poorest people live is just as dilapidated and miserable as among the "foreigners" in other cities; the standard of living just as low.

From Terre Haute I went to Indianapolis. At the Section's business meeting, which I attended, seven new members were admitted; this shows that the comrades there are up and doing. I spoke at an outdoor meeting, and a German meeting was arranged in the Section's headquarters. Indianapolis is the seat of the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, and it is mainly in Indianapolis that the money to cover the expense of my tour of the State was raised, by the members of the Section.

Anderson, Ind., was my next stop. This is the home town of the ex-Reverend Strickland, now S. P. spellbinder. This gentleman is now advertising himself to speak for any Local that can raise fifty dollars worth of subscription cards for Berger's Social Democratic Herald. The circular, which, besides the above offer, contains a picture of both Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, does not state how much Mr. Strickland can keep for himself out of the fifty. At any rate, in this way the ex-Reverend does not run any chances of collecting buttons and coughdrops, which is often the lot of many a poor minister of the gospel.

There was also a meeting of the S. P. held on the square at Anderson, where I addressed a crowd, but our meeting lasted longer and then there was unity of the two audiences. Thus, I had an opportunity to speak about "unity" of the two parties, and why it does not exist.

At Muncie the Socialist Labor Party has a number of staunch friends. The S. P .- ers talk about carrying Indiana in Muncie this fall. Our meetings were successful and so was other agitational work; literature was sold and subs were received. One of the meetings was held on an empty lot alongside the S. P. headquarters, not in the centre of the town, but on the outskirts. The meeting was attended by men who came there to hear our side, ot merely passers-by. The meeting was a good one, and a number of questions were asked and answered.

At Marion, Ind., the Socialist Labor Party had a very active Section, composed mainly of glass workers. There were formerly sixteen glass factories at Marion; only one is left. The members of the Socialist Labor Party were It is now six years and the strike

very day as a harmful whim against the A. F. of L., would demand that he drop his whim or get out of his party.

One more point of importance. The Daily People having brought me news of the attempted extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Lettish political refugee who is the Editor of the S. L. P. Lettish organ "Proletareets," I introduced in the Committee on Resolutions a resolution in his favor. There had been adopted another resolution condemning the Russian attempt against the right of asylum on the person of another political refugee now in Switzerland. Wezosal's name and a short description of his case were inserted into that other resolution right after

the name of the refugee in Switzerland. The first business session of the Congress, after the opening and festive one, took place only yesterday. The Committees took up all the time. Of real and vital general importance there has been nothing before the Congress. It has been mainly a friendly gathering of men and women engaged in the Social Question

from all parts of the world. DANIEL DE LEON. State

is still supposed to be in force. Comrades J. Dillon and Evan Dillon who were active in the movement, have only now again been placed in a position where they can once more fall in line. So the readers of the Daily and

Marion Ind.

On Labor Day I was in Logansport and saw the Labor Day parade; it looked more like a funeral. The only live thing in the baker's dozen that turned out was the brewery wagons decorated in fine style. The surrounding counties went "dry" last election, but Logansport did not, and there is no better day to go from a "dry town" to a "wet town" than Labor Day and buy "wet provisions," buy much and save car fare. So

The S. P. has no organization in Logansport. The S. L. P. has a number of members-at-large. At a meeting held four men subscribed for the Weekly People.

the advertising was quite in line.

At Fort Wayne seven yearly subs for the Weekly People were secured with the help of our friends there. Some joined the Party. I held good meetings in that town. I met quite a number of the S. P. men. The best ones among them are great admirers of Debs. They would ask: "Is Debs in favor of Industrial Unionism?" "Yes, so he claims," I would answer. "Well. I believe in industrial unionism, too." What Debs is, they are. Surely, if Debs would partake of too many cucumbers they would get the bellvache.

But there is an element in the S. P. which is worse than that. There was a gentleman of the S. P. in Fort Wayne from Florida on a colonization, co-operative land-selling scheme. He spoke on the subject publicly, and visited people. The day after I was to leave he was advertised to speak again, this time another subject, "The Economics of Comrade Jesus"!

Rudolph Katz.

#### AGAINST LABOR POLITICS. SEEKS LABOR'S VOTE

Such Are the Gyrations of Mr. J. J. Keegan, A. F. of L. Unionist, in Indianapolis

Indianapolis, Ind., September 15 .-John J. Keegan, an American Federation of Labor unionist, who, like so many more of his type, ban Socialist politics from unions to the tune of "no politics in the union," and then plunge head foremost into capitalist politics, is trying desperately for a political portfolio. He wants to be a representative to the State legislature from Marion county. And in his strenuous attempt to "get there," "Johnny" is saying things in contradiction to his pal, Samuel Gompers, head of the A. F. of L. and second head of the Civic Federation, another Socialist "smashing" con-

Last week Gompers was here speechmaking. He endorsed the out and out political jobs seeking and capitalist serving ambitions of J. J. Keegan, and after Gompers paid his compliments to the said J. J. K., he went out of his way to do a good turn to Senator A. J. Beveridge, whom he lauded as among the best friends of labor. He boomed the Senator for his stand on the child labor proposition.

But Samuel has departed, and now Keegan comes out with his "say." He begs to differ, and he goes after Beveridge hammer and tongs. Incidentally, be it observed, Keegan says he will support John W. Kern, late Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, for U. S. Senator from Indiana.

Now J. J. K., along with other artists in the "labor leader" profession, is getting out a Democratic campaign document in which the record of Senator Beveridge on labor legislation is attacked. The pamphlet calls attention to the scattered. Then there was a strike. fact that D. M. Parry is a supporter of Beveridge.

The pamphlet says that the "question of whether men shall be tried in court without a jury for the alleged violation of an injunction in a labor dispute is the greatest question now before the laboring people of America." In this connection it says:

"It is to be regretted that Senator Albert J. Beveridge, who in campaign times heralds himself as the only great and true friend of labor, should espouse his friends Parry and other opponents of labor and stubbornly oppose the right of trial by jury in such cases." The pamphlet says that while Senator

Beveridge introduced a child labor bill in Congress he has allowed it to drag along and has never brought it to passage. On the other hand, he says, Kern, when a member of the Indiana State Senate seventeen years ago, long before Beveridge ever thought of running for Senator, aided the passage of a child labor law for this State. It is the present law of Indiana on the subject, it is said. Copies of the pamphlet will be dis-

tributed by the Democratic State Committee among workingmen all over the WEZOSAL MEETING

Protests Being Organized Throughout Country. Weekly People will again hear from

> In New York City the Executive Committee of the Political Refuecutive Committee of the Political Refugees' Defense League is directing this work and the plans which will be put forward will be on a scale demanded by the exigency of the present situation. Two Russian political refugees have recently been arrested on this continent. Russia having demanded the arrests. One of these men is Julius Wezosal, of Boston, editor of the Lettish S. L. P. paper, "Proletareets," the other is a revolutionist who was seized at Winnipeg, Canada.

The Executive Committee has issued call to organizations in this city to support the league in the work which must be again taken up to defeat the perfidious aims of Russia. It urges the necessity of serious effort and also calls for finances to meet the expenses of prosecuting the cases. Following is the committe's call.

"At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Political Refugees Defense League, held on the 14th day of September, 1910, it was decided to can a conference of all organizations represented in it for the purpose of organizing the agitation against the extradition of the two newly arrested comrades in Boston and Winnipeg.

"The reports received at the meeting showed that the situation in both cases is highly dangerous, and that the Russian government has renewed its efforts to destroy the right of asylum in the United States.

"In the Boston as well as in the Winnipeg case, witnesses must be brought from various places in the United States and Europe under a great expense. Other disbursements are necessary for the proper preparation of the defense.

"The treasury of the Political Refugees' Defense League is exhausted after the disposition of the Pouren and Rudowitz cases, and if money will not come in at once, we may face the extradition of these two revolutionists and many others may follow.

"We therefore request all organizations represented and not represented in the League to send their delegates to a conference to be held Tuesday evening at 8.30 p. m., September 20th, 1910, at Clinton Hall, 151-153 Clinton street, New York City.

"In the meantime contributions should be sent to Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, at 230 East Broadway, New York City."

NEWARK WEZOSAL CONFERENCE. Newark, September 19 .- A Wezosal Defense Conference has been organized here to arouse public attention to the outrage which Russia seeks to commit upon the person of Julius Wezosal, the

political refugee whom it had arrested in Boston. The conference has elected committees to visit the following organizations and seek their co-operation in holding public protest meetings: Italians, Hungarians, English, Jewish

Polish, Swedish, and the Socialist party. The conference meets again to-mor row evening, 8 o'clock, at 128 Howard street, Newark.

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN PHILA.

September 25.

Philadelphia, September 19 .- The Wezosal Defense League of this city will hold a mass meeting Sunday, September 25, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Mercantile Hall, Franklin and Poplar streets. This meeting will be held as a protest against the contemplated extradition of Julius Wezosal, the Russian political refugee, from Boston.

Julius Wezosal and Charles Edward Russell will both speak at this meeting, and there will be other speakers, in Hungarian, German, Lettish, and Jewish. All friends of freedom are called upon to attend the meeting and raise their voice in protest both against the attempt at wrongful extradition and against the Russian-American extradition treaty.

CHICAGO TAKES UP WEZOSAL'S CASE

Chicago, September 14.—The Political Refugee Defence League in this city uas actively taken up the case of Julius Wezosal, editor of "Proletareets," who has

been arrested in Boston at the behest of the Russian government. The Defence League has gotten out circulars calling attention to this latest outrage of Russia and its attempt to extradite a political refugee. The circulars are being sent to all organizations which helped in freeing Jan Pouren and Christian Rudowitz, who had also been sought by the murderous

arm of the Czar. The League is calling for protest meet ings all over the country, and is urging

liberal financial support. Its headqual ters in Chicago are at 180 Washington

WEZOSAL PROTEST IN DETROIT.

Detroit, September 20 .- The workingmen of Detroit are arranging for to hold a monster protest meeting in behalf of Julius Wezosal. A call for defense conference has been held and many organizations besides the Socialist Labor Party and the I. W. W. Locals have loyally responded. The protest meeting will be held on Sunday, October 2, at 2:30 in the afternoon, at Social Turn Hall, Sherman street.

Workingmen are asked to help advertise the meeting by securing circulars from the committee.

There will be speakers in various languages.

LETTISH WORKMEN PROTEST.

Against the United States Government Aiding the Russian Tyranny.

On September 11th, a meeting to protest against the illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee, was held under the auspices of the Lettish Socialist Labor Federation Section New York, and Lettish Socialist party New York branch "Zinas Beedri" at Narodni Budowa Hall, 321-5 East 73rd street. A collection which was taken up amounted to \$11.47.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

Whereas, America has been a sheltering place or all, especially political fugitives; and

Whereas Comrade Julius Wezosal recently arrested, has been a revolutionist in Russia, and in this country is a member of the Socialist Labor Party, and is editor of the Lettish Federation's official organ, "Proletareets," and

Whereas, The charges alleging him to be an accomplice in the confiscation of funds in Tiffis are without a basis: and

Whereas, The United States government has no lawful reason to deliver Julius Wezosal to the tyrannical inquisition of Russia, nor together with the Russian officials, Shlippenbach and Rosen', try to prove Wezosal an Anarchist; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, three hundred workingmen, assembled in Narodni Budowa Hall, on this eleventh day of September, raise our voices in protest and ask to have political rights upheld, and also demand the unconditional and speedy release of our Comrade, Julius Wezosal.

Ancient Society

By Lewis H. Morgan

.This is a great work, furnishing the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Engels

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, tresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous tendines.

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and impadem their horizon so as to enable them to grasp the meaning of events now going on bet-

ter then they could otherwise co. The mestions officers of the work were emenated four didlars a volume being simost prohibitive, but the work is now within the menti of all.

The Labor News is prepared to furnish the work se the PRICE OF 31.50.

NEW YORK: LABOR!NEWS CO. 28 City Htall Place, New York.

The new weekly South Slavonian organ of the S. L. P., is published at 4054 St. Clair avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Subscription Price \$1 per Year It behooves all comrades and sympathizers coming in contact with South Slavonian (Servians, Croatians, etc.), workingmen to call their attention to and solicit their subscription to the Radnicka Borba.

Sample copies free upon application.

Subscriptions may also placed through the Weekly

People, Box 1576, New York.

# GRAFT:

AN "ISSUE" THE PURPOSE OF WHICH IS TO MISLEAD THE WORK-ERS, WHO HAVE NOTHING TO GAIN FROM ABOLITION OF GRAFT -PROLETARIAT MUST ORGANIZE FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

By Louis C. Fraina.

The "issue" of graft is to be the dominant issue of the Capitalist political And while "Honest Politics" has always been, more or less an issue in the past, it never assumed the immense agitational proportions it has assumed now. This conclusion is inevitably superinduced by a study of the existing political situation. The alignment of forces in the Rep-Dem political camps is along the lines of the abolition of graft and the ending of the corrupt rule of the "bosses," and the campaign of both those who now control the political offices and political spoils. and those who desire to do so, will be waged along these lines.

The preliminary advances culminating in this situation have been everywhere evident. Within the last year, graft investigations have been more than numerous,-in Pennsylvania, in Illinois in New York and in other Here in New York the activity in this direction has been particularly intense: and as the Empire State is more or less of a pace-setter for the rest of the country, the matter can be best analyzed by confining ourselves

The incident of the Conger-Allds investigation is still fresh in the public mind; as a result of it, two State Senators were driven into private life, and Aldridge, Republican machine boss and intimate friend of Assembly Speaker Wadsworth, defeated overwhelmingly for Congress in a district strongly Republican. As a result of this expose of political graft, the State Legislature was compelled to act. But the ways of the politicians are tortuous and crooked, and difficult is it to defeat their schemes. A committee, composed of five Republicans, was insti-tuted for the legislative investigation of political corruption; but the methed of procedure they were allowed to scept was such as to render the sincere exposure of graft and legal convicsen of grafters difficult—almost imible. The Legislative Investigator Committee is now at "work" preably to achieve what it was organed for: but its methods and spirit capable of achieving effective results. Nevertheless, the majority of the people do not understand this; and the plan is an admirable one to create political capital for those in need of it and to lead the voters astray,-this

being the reason why it was called into possibilities has been introduced by that promises to be a Hearst-Roosevelt alliance. The Colonel has been travelling a political road that has practically landed him theoretically, in the Hearstite camp, the official menters of which have of late treated him as a friend; in fact, he seems to have out-Heroded Herod and become even nore "radical" than Hearst. Now this atter aspirant for political honors adsesses an Open Letter to Roosevelt West, come back to New York, and "fight the corrupt bosses" of both parties, particularly the Republican. The reply of the ex-President is significant: "I am going back to my State, as mentioned by Mr. Hearst, to fight the bosses. I will welcome the support of any man who wishes to aid in the fight." Incidentally, it may be said that such an alliance would be a potent future force; the economic-political situation in the United States has been, and is rapidly assuming a form that will impel the rearing of a government cast in the Caesarian mold of ancient Rome, for decadent societies ever seek refuge in despotism; and an alliance between Roosevelt and Hearst (whose political lineaments are comparable to those of Caesar and Crassus, the one having popular prestige and influence, the other money and patient scheming ability) would prove nvincible in striving to establish a dictatorship draped in the drapery of "liberal ideas," the outlines of which siready visible in the despotism the Judiciary; -undefeatable save a powerful, revolutionary Socialist evement thoroughly organized on bo'h the political and economic field. Bu, for the present, such a move would have the immediate effect of centering the Congressional and State

political corruption.
Of course, this issue will be used by

campaign on the issue of destroying

the purpose of personal aggrandizement. It is of the same cloth as the other "issues" of bourgeois political parties-false in its promises and intentions, a snare to capture the workers' votes, of utility only to the moral pirates sailing the sea of capitalist political action. Recently, the editor of "Current Literature" wrote: "Again the time draws near when the country must be saved. Within the next four weeks, in hundreds of congressional districts, will be decided just what the country must be saved from this year Then we will know; now we can only guess at the deadly perils that confront us." The sarcasm here is evident: as is also the implication that whatever is to be brought forth, will be false and conducive only to advance the interests of politicians.

From all this, some might conclude that this new spasm of civic rightcousness is of a kind with those of the past, the excoriation of graft and grafters being a phenomenon of periodical occurrence in American political life: partially through the interested agitation of politicians hungry for office, partially through the agency of some unusually flagrant act of corruption, the habitually somnolent mind of the public is aroused, venting its anger in declamatory denunciation of official miscreants (a few of whom, the least guilty, are punished), and the election of new and "honest" men to office; and then all subsides, leaving the depredatory reign of graft in unmolested peace. Such a conclusion, however, would be erroneous. The present furore about graft is much more significant, than the ordinary affairs of this nature: it is a rootlet imbedded deep in the economic-political sail, having for companion rootlets the increasing arrogance of the Judiciary, the "radicalism" of men like Roosevelt and Hearst; with the firm establishment of a capitalist-directed "democratic" despotism as its tree-result. It demonstrates that in our economic development we have reached a

Capitalist concentration of economic power is steadily deepening the morass of misery that gulfs the working class. One must verily possess eves that see not and ears that hear not to fail to realize that the increasing exploitation and misery of the proletariat is an

It is an evil of modern society to convert all things within its grasp into merchandise: art, science, literature become, in the debauching atmosphere of capitalist material interests, so much raw material for the economic masters to exploit. Workingmen and women are also subject to this process: they are considered as merchandise, their ability to work-labor power-being bought and sold in the labor market. This commodity nature of the workers' labor-power spells ever increasing misery for the proletariat. Improved machinery and the formation of huge industrial combines which eliminate individual skill, by decreasing the number of employes is rapidly increasing the number of the unemployed; and the price of commodity labor-powerby the law of supply and demand, steadled by the ever-changing standard of living, it follows that the wages of the workers will be lowered in even tempo with the increase of unemployment. Added to this is the higher cost of living, a phenomenon caused by the inner mechanism of capitalist production, which the bourgeois does not comprehend; and comprehending not, their "economists" advance all manner of ridiculous explanations, while the decadent capitalists, awed at a thing they cannot explain, fly to the "unknowable"-and plunge into the depths of a degrading mystleism. And yet the cause is simple to grasp; the depreciation in the value, hence purchesing power, of gold, due to the crystallization of less labor-power in its production, is responsible for high prices, which cannot be legislated out of existence. These two factors-a, on the average, decreasing wage, and the increased cost of living-have united to stir the workers into action. Vaguely they realize that something is wrong with a society which plunges them in the depths of ever-greater poverty; vaguely they are commencing to see that action is necessary; and this

The despotic actions of the Judiciary in using its power in the interest of the employers by making successful strikes almost impossible, is adding fuel to ticisms merely as a means of the workers' discontent. And they are the purpose. The political world is social evils from which humanity sufthe politicians merely as a means of the workers discontent. And they are the purpose. The political world is social evils from which is social evils from the proposed evils from the content of the business world.

spirit is crystallized into the great

number of recent strikes.

dudicial tyrants.

Such a spirit of revolt, vague and confused as it is, nevertheless implies danger to the capitalist rule of plunder. It must be stilled and utilized to enhance the power of capitalism; and what better method than to distract the attention of the tollers from the CAUSE of their misery, centering it on the issue of "graft"?-and then using their interest to increase the political nower and prestige of such "radicals" as Roosevelt, pliant tool of capitalist interests?

This theory is substantiated by the

attitude the capitalist press has struck in repard to graft, and the way in which Hearst and Roosevelt are making political capital out of the situation. The press everywhere teems with editorials denouncing those who receive graft-money, but remain silent as the Sahara regarding the equally culpable ones bribing the legislators. And necessarily so, for who does the bribing?-who but the "business Interests"? This posture was evidenced by the New York "American" in an editorial pleading for the defeat of Aldridge. It said: "There may be some dublous characters in Congress. But there is not one there who has been CAUGHT with a lobbyist's check in his fingers." Here the inference is plain that guilt attaches only to him who receives the bribe and is caught. The denunciation of such a press cannot be sincere, neither can it result in concrete results tending to destroy graft. Press attacks and legislative investigations do no injury to the corruption which permeates our political mechanism: they but give means of achieving power to scheming politicians, and distract the attention of the Working Class from the only issue it is interested in .- the abolition of wage slavery. In this situation, Roosevelt sees a

splendid opportunity of cementing

more firmly his political prestige with the masses: and well is he availing himself of it. In his western tour, his speeches dwelt particularly on the necessity of honesty in public life: in Chicago he refused to associate with Senator Lorimer who is charged with buying a seat in the United States Senate, and launched into a diatribe against the corrupt members of the Illinois Legislature. Enthusiasm everywhere greets his presence and ideas; and his recent denunciation of the Judictary is endearing him with the ignorant workers. Of course, Roosevelt's attack is all clap-trap a mere means of currying favor with the working people. In the event of his once more attaining power, the Judiclary would of necessity be "reformed," a reforming process, however, which would leave its power untouched, aye, even busment it: reform measures increase the power of the thing to be reformed. The history of ancient Rome is conclusive evidence on this head; as is also that of this country: witness, for example, the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, intended as a reform measure to appease popular discontent, redounding to the advantage of the capitalist class, used as a curb to keep the organized workers in submission. And an alliance between Roosevelt and Hearst, which already looms on the political horizon, is the logical result of this condition of affairs. Powerful as Roosevelt now is, Hearst's co-operation would make him still more powerful. Hearst possesses more astuteness; aleady is he chiding the Colonel for being too bolsterous in his attacks, particularly on the courts, for he realizes that there must be a limit to their "radicalism," at least, for the present. And such an alliance, cunningly utilizing popular discontent for imperialistic purposes, rendered powerful by the support of unthinking workers, would be a tremendous force hostile to the Socialist Movement.

In this emergency, the duty of the Revolutionary Socialist is plain: it is, not to make an issue of "honest government," as the S. P. does in Milwaukee and Chicago, or to endorse Roosevelt's attacks on the Judiciary, as the Socialist party "Call" and "Volkszeitung" do, but to spread that sound education which will alone crystallize into the integral industrial and political organization of the proletariat-an organization scorning "reform issues," striving for the Social Revolution.

Graft is no issue to the working class; as a method of corrupt and corrupting capitalist business to buttress and enhance its interests, graft has obviously no interest for the exploited proletariat. It was a Bridge Construction Company that bribed Senator Allds: business interests engaged in New York street transportation bribed Bedell and Goodsell, lately exposed; it is dishonest capitalist business every- aught of benefit for the workers, is where which does the corrupting of legislators and supplies the money for struction of the numerous and hideous

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BALLOT

IT IS CIVILIZATION'S METHOD OF DETERMINING WHAT SHALL BE-

nounced by the capitalist press as inciters of bloodshed. To-day we hear much less of that kind of talk, for the reason that people in general have learned that Socialists are human beings, very much like the rest of the people, and not one has been heard to incite to bloodshed. In fact, the Socialists of the world are to-day the greatest force that makes for peace, national and international. When the capitalists of the world are busy whipping up patriotism preparatory to hurling the workers of one nation at the throats of the workers of another nation it is the Socialist organizations that

do the protesting Yes, the capitalist press has changed its tune, Socialists are no longer denounced as inciters to bloodshed now they are "dreamers." "Socialism is a beautiful dream-but only a dream!' "Impossible, impracticable,"-these and other stock words and phrases, are the kinds of arguments used against us now. The people have learned that Socialism is, as its advocates declare, a movement of peace; hence the capitalist press has been compelled to change its tactics.

On the other hand, who has not heard the expression of despair uttered by those who haven't the Socialist knowledge? Socialists often hear such remarks as: "Oh, you Socialists are all right with your talk about the ballot, but this country will see the terriblest uprising in hisory before this thing is ended." Such remarks are usually preceded by denunciation of trusts, government by injunction, etc., etc.

When a workingman talks thus, ten to one you will find that he is a member of some labor union that has for its head a Gompers, or a Mitchell. What has that to do with his frame of mind? you

may ask. Much, very much. The Gomperses teach that the interests of the fleeced workingmen are identical with the interests of the capitalist who fleeces him. The capitalist class possesses the things without which those who do not possess those things can not work and live. The working class is the class that does not possess anything except its power to work. The capitalist uses his power of ownership to grind down the worker, who, naturally enough, resists as best he may. The point is that there never can be harmony and peace between the capitalist and the worker, let alone an identity of interests. It is this Gompers imposed ignorance of the true inwardness of the capitalist system and their position under it that makes the worker hopeless and despairing of anything but a blind enraged uprising against conditions he does not comprehend. With the workers in this state of mind the mission of the Socialist becomes at this time all the more important.

To simply cry out against conditions is childish; to fly in their face is thoughtless and reckless. The men who can not vote right can not in any other way effectively cope with capitalism.

Developing material conditions force revolutions, but there first must be worked a mental revolution in the minds of the people before the new can overthrow the old. The American Colonies were for independence from the restrictions imposed by the British Government long before the signing of the Declaraon of Independence. It was the British who resorted to physical force in an endeavor to keep down the spirit of American independence, but the people were free then, mentally free.

The noise of guns is not all there is to epochs in the world's history. Physical force is not the essence, but merely the accompaniment of revolutions. The resort to physical force is made by those resisting the revolution. To illustrate:

The French Revolution was the most thoroughgoing class upheaval known. The oncoming capitalist class overturned feudalism, the then existing social order. and enthroned itself. This was the revolution. It was accompanied by the conquest of the political power by the Third Estate. The battlefields were the hustings, the weapon was the ballot. The elections were hotly contested. Noble and capitalist strove for seats in the Third House. The capitalists won. The thousands of heads that rolled off the scaffold; the massacres that dyed France purple; these were incidents that occurred AFTER the peaceful parliamentary victory won by the capitalists

And he who would cauterize the evil of graft must first destroy the system of private business which causes and sustains it.

The issue of the Socialist Labor Party, the only issue capable of doing the abolition of wage slavery-the de-

WOE TO THEM W HO RESIST IT. In times past Socialists were de-, over their feudal lords. When the victors resorted to physical force it was for the purpose of keeping what they had won. It was the defeated feudal government that first made an appeal to arms. The Civil War here was the re-

sult of the South's refusal to abide by

the flat of the ballot box. In the instances given it will be noticed that physical force was not resorted to by the revolutionists. Each revolution was peacefully accomplished by the ballot. It was the overthrown parties that appealed to the sword, and the revolutionists victorious at the polls were as a matter of course victorious on the field of physical force also.

Education must precede intelligent action, otherwise a man will not know to what purpose to use his weapon. Agitation that would call to arms first is insane. A man does not gain a knowledge of what is to be done from the means by which to accomplish a purpose. Grabbing a gun will not make a man better informed upon the social question than if he seizes the ballot.

The Social Revolution is not a clique revolution. It is the concern of the masses and it must be preached in the market place and in the broad light of day. The language of the physical force advocate lands him in jail, and though the Socialist may land there too, it is an act of capitalist felony that puts him there. Physical force propaganda shrivels into a conspiracy. It has nothing in common with a revolution.

While the Socialist movement is movement of peace it does not follow that Socialists are Quakers or fools. The Socialist Labor Party conducts its agitation upon the lines of peace, fighting its battles on the battlefield of civilization-the hustings. It may happen in the future as in the past that the fiat of the ballot box will again be resisted. But the Socialist movement, intelligent and numerous enough to triumph at the ballot box will know how to deal with those who will rise in rebellion against it. Different than in previous epochs the social revolution will have but one class in opposition, and that class is so small numerically, as to jout no figure if Ituis doubtful if the capitalist class of this country would attempt resistance. Left to themselves and their menials, with no workingmen to serve as food for cannon, the American capitalist class would cut a sorry figure. European lords, who are taught that bravery is honor. might dare to face the serried ranks of Socialist hosts only to succumb: but can one imagine the American ruling class, sanders of sugar, waterers of molasses, dealers of shoddy, whose spurs have been earned on the field of swindle-can one imagine resistance from such a "field of honor"? Swindlers are ever cowards, and ten to one the swindling ruling class of this country will not dare to resist the proletariat whom an intelligent purpose has welded together, and whom a sound aim impels to its goal. When the day of our victory comes the ruling class will tremble in its stolen boots. To-day because the workers are divided-divided because they do not recognize their class interests-led by the nose by the Belmonts and Gomperses for the same reason-it is easy for the capitalist class to play the bully; but like all bullies, this bully will crawl when a genuine power confronts it. The working class, animated by Socialist knowledge, will become a giant instead of the weakling it is to-day.

# DAILY & PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE Official organ of the Socialist Labo Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters per-taining to Socialism—Political and

One Dollar will bring the to you by Three Months In Manhattan and Bronx the

> DAILY PEOPLE P. O. Box 1576 New York City.

Daily People must be procured through the newsdealers.

# LABOR DAY FARCE

Seattle Unions Turn Themselves Into Employers' Advertising Concern.

Seattle, Wash., September 7 .- The Labor parade here held for observing eyes some amusing features worthy of chronicle. The procession was summed in the word "advertising." The hand of the boss was visibly brazenly in control, without any thought that concealment would be advisable. Such perfect confidence in the institution of slavery! They show the "Seattle spirit" of docility to "Tocal" exploitation and the "patriotism" and "loyalty" to any "home product" brand of slavery.

The bakers marched in new white (good sales for local makers). Twothirds of the bakers were working, and those in parade were excused by the boss for three hours to attend the parade and then return to work. These furloughed men carried the boss'-placards to boost his wares. Their float exposed two immaculate union men unsoiled by labor and beside them two toil-stained men kneading bread and labelled "scabs."

The overall workers rode in factory autos, decorated with ads for the "Bear Brand." They were young girls largely under sixteen clad in green bonnets, which peculiar color brightened the effect of their sallow, weazened faces.

The machinists mustered about twenty-five out of the thousands of machinists in Seattle. Their chief demonstration was a goat bearing the legend, "Show me a scab." Their secretary has written to non-union men, calling for the unorganized and helpless mass of machinists to individually quit their jobs and stay out individually until offered work at eight hours.

The cigar workers passed out thousands of advertising envelopes containing one cigar of varying brands, thus giving freely a publicity that in paid ads would have cost the exploiters thousands of dollars.

The glass workers surrounded a float wholly advertising the Belknap Glass Company, themselves a free walking ad for the company.

The brigade of red shirts proved to be blacksmiths. They seemed to be chiefly advertising the local beer by the frequent pantomime of the can sharing honors with the blows of the hammer.

The brewery workers rode with their company wagons as a splendid living advertisement of their boss' greatness. Everywhere one saw: "Drink Rainier Beer. Made in Seattle."

The teamsters put in a hard day's work without pay, as the best adv. their bosses could devise. Apparently all the delivery and transfer wagons in town were showing banners to prove their bosses were still "doing business at the old stand." No wonder the bosses are, with Teddy, "deelighted" on Labor Day.

The end of the parade was formed of union newsboys organized as college boys to yell, yell,-simply yell-

"Who are "Who are we?

"We are

"We are "The S. L. P."

But in this case "S. L. P." stood for Seattle Labor Party.

A comrade nearly collapsed on hearing this hoodlum shout for "S. I. P." until he realized that the initials sacred to him also stood for an Labor Party. It prints nothing but ephemeral thing hatched over night

under the wing of bourgeois reform. the Seattle Labor Party.

A speaker of the Henry George Lecture Bureau spoke in Fortuna Park on "Populism," on the same platform and program with Tacoma politicians boosting the Republican Insurgent, Poindexter.

The fine Italian hand of Titus is looming into view where union men are beginning to ask, "Who is this Jenson," newly elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Labor Party," handling the \$700 monthly assessments. This person was editor of the Titus organ, "Seattle Socialist." Where he ever did any union labor, records fail to show.

Ah! Brilliant thought! A genius placed the waitresses to follow and distribute cards-one-half of the card contained a homely Jap girl face, and the other half showed a pretty white girl face-asking, "Which will you have?" The great restaurants rode their girls in autos, with signs, "Eat Here." The dear considerate bosses knew the girls could not march, but could advertise their winning smiles as drawers of custom in pretty gown and autos, happy still for their masters. They smiled for the boss. Let us also smile for the poor, wittess

The marching throng acclaimed everything dear to the boss-Seattle products and fraternal exchanges of advertising and auto rides. Let us also, in the spirit of the day, acclaim the paraders the Darlings of Follies. E. H. Fogerty.

Seattle, Wash., September 7.

# Wages and High Prices

A clear exposition of the situation confronting the working class to-day.

THE LATEST LEAFLET

National Distribution IS NOW READY

By mail, per 1,000 .....\$2.00

At our office ......\$1.00 N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

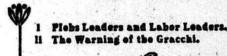
A New Leaflet National Distribution The Socialist Labor Party The Socialist Party The career of the two parties is graphically contrasted. By mail, per 1,000 ......\$2.00

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist sound Socialist literature.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.

28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

# Two Pages From Roman History



Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Labor Party denounces the labor fakirs and their duespaying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY 28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK. Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900. Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED

Subscription Rates: One year, \$1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on heir papers and renew promptly in order set to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1910.

Cowards do not count in battle; they are there, but not in it.

-EURIPIDES.

#### RAILROAD RATES AND WAGES.

Some illuminating facts are forthcoming at the Interstate Commerce hearing on freight rates at the Waldorf-Astoria. On Wednesday, the 14th, W. C. Maxwell, general traffic manager of the Wabash Railroad, blufted out a half truth, in his endeavor to bolster up the claim of the railroads that an increase of rates is actually necessary in order for them to continue in operation, and pay wages. Asked as to the operating efficiency of the Wabash, Maxwell said that he "didn't know a damned thing except work," and as for the men under him, "every one of them is doing two men's work." Only a few days ago, he said, forty clerks were let out, in St. Louis alone, because of the necessity of retrenching

That the retrenching does not affect the stockholders is evidenced by the fact that George Gould, who is a very considerable owner of Wabash, arrived home the other day from a three months' yachting trip on the other side. Nor did the gentleman seem to fear any retrenchment, in so far as his pocket was concerned, for he was very cheerful and optimistic as to the outlook.

Mr. Maxwell may, as he says, "work hard." He was no doubt working very hard while sparring with counsel for the shippers at the rate hearing. His work consists in a little more than just managing the traffic; he must get all that the traffic will bear and conserve it for the idle stockholders whose instrument he is. And of course he does not himself come within the retrenchment zone.

To listen to the testimony at these rate hearings one would think that the only purpose of the railroads in demanding increased rates was to enable them to pay more wages. It is true that wages have been increased ten per cent, but that is only half the truth. The other half of the truth is that in spite of wages increase the railroads have actually reduced the cost of handling the traffic. Mr. Maxwell tells how this is made possible when in speaking of the men under him he says: "Every one of them is doing two men's work."

The railroads are exacting all that the traffic will bear and all that labor can be made to bear. In 1893 the number of tons carried by the railroads for each trainman employed was 5,085, in-1908 it was 7,358, an increase of 2,273 tons per trainman. Trainloads have become much heavier also, rising from 184 tons in 1893, to 352 tons per average trainload in 1908. The increased tonnage did not mean any increase in men, it meant simply more work per man, for whereas in 1893 there was one trainman for eight cars, in 1908 it was one trainman for ten cars. Hence from the data, furnished by the Commission, is shown a 25 per cent. car increase for each trainman, and an increased tonnage per train of over 90 per cent.

Nor do these figures tell the whole story. In the year 1908 86,837 railroad employes were killed or injured; and these figures, be it remembered, are furnished to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the railroads themselves!

The big dividends paid on their watered stock by the railroads are not the result of charging "excessive" rates. The big dividends are the result of the fierce exploitation of employes, "each doing two men's work," and in doing it taking far greater chances than the soldier in battle,

Meanwhile the fact must not be overlooked, that in the years during which both the hazard of the employment, and its sweating, have become more than, lute decline of the Eastern farmer is excessive, the Gompers unions have been evidenced in the fact that the farm

in control of the labor situation. The Interstate Commerce Commission figures condemn such unionism as worse than useless to the men. In fact such unionism is a positive detriment when we find such leaders of it as W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, blowing in the Labor Day issue of the American Federationist, of the "benefits" the organization has secured for its members.

Lee says that "the corporations and the organization are on friendly terms." The "friendly terms" consist of the agreements whereby the union leaders bind the rank and file to the railroad Juggernaut, to the tune of "better conditions."

It is high time that railroad workers 'cinched" that sort of unionism.

#### TRIED AND POUND WANTING

On the 9th of this month Samuel Gom. pers, president of the American Federation of Labor, delivered an address in Indianapolis, the chief point of which was that "friends of labor" should be supported by the votes of the workers as the most expedient remedy for injustices suffered by the toilers. Such "friends of labor," he declared, should be supported without regard to their party affiliation.

Taking this utterance of Gompers as that of a well meaning honorable man, let us examine into the probable outcome of following such advice by the experiences of the past, made in following just such a plan of action as Gompers urges to-day. Here is the way such 'practical" plans worked out in practice:

First round: "Friends of labor" legislators get some measure through the Assembly. The Senate turns it down.

Second round: All efforts are concentrated on getting the bill through the Senate, and it goes through but the complexion of the Assembly has changed, and the Assembly does the turning down this time.

Third round. The "friends of labor" get the bill through both houses, and it goes up to the Governor. The Governor, nowever, turns it down.

Fourth round: Not yet discouraged the advocates of the bill get it through the two houses, and also get it sanctioned by the Governor. Victory! But the court declares the law unconstitutional.

Fifth round: Hope is not yet lost. Every precaution is taken in advance; both houses pass the bill; it is so constructed that it could not be declared unconstitutional; it is up to the Governor to sign it, when lo, and behold, the Clerk of the Legislature has unfortunately left a whole clause out of the bill in the engrossing of it, and of course the Governor could not sign the bill in that

mutilated form. That is about the way the following of such advice as Gompers now gives has worked out in practice in the past. If anyone benefited, it was the "friends of labor" who "got there" by workingmen's votes; just as Gompers would like to see his friend Keegan get there.

It is folly to expect any benefit or redress for labor, by electing capitalist politicians to office, and then expecting them to aid labor as against capitalist interests. It is folly at this late date for any workingmen to follow the advice that Gompers gives, for such advice as he gives has been tried time and time again with just such result as we have sketched. The net results of Gompers "practical" steps have been: Zero.

The workers, the overwhelming majority in the country, should get together platform, and enact their own laws, and see them enforced too. It is high time that they got through experimenting with "friends of labor" legislators.

If the workers would profit by the experience of the past let them drop all Gompersism, and resolve to obtain their freedom, not by foolishly begging for it, but by manfully striking the only blow that can lead to it-Socialist Labor Party at the ballot box, and Industrial Unionism in the shop.

#### THE HAPPY FARMER.

A friend who spent his vacation in a New Jersey farming community waxes indignant over the fact that he found farmers' wives "competing with the workers in the city sweatshops." It seems that in the rural communities one person will get from a city manufacturer a consignment of raw material to be worked up into various articles of women's wear. This consignment is then parcelled out among the farmers' wives and women of the village. The prices paid them are very low, thirty cents a day being made by those able to devote the most time to the work.

Long since it was pointed out by the S. L. P. that the term, "land poor," signified that a deep and significant change had come over the boasted independent position of the farmer. In further corroboration of his changed status was the cry that went up over the children leaving the farm. Then came tales of "abandoned farms." Now the abso-

women, and the women of rural com- the workingmen voters flock from the Remunities are forced to compete with the workers in the city sweatshops, very often their own children, who "left the

The rise, in country towns, of human material that can be sweated will be welcomed by the city contractors. There will be no need for shops; no danger from strikes, which the massing of the workers stimulates; grinding down of prices can go on indefinitely among the isolated workers in the country. This in turn is sure to react upon the city workers.

Under the capitalist system city and country are rapidly becoming one thing. Country towns are gradually becoming nothing but sweatshops. Hidden away from the cities the evil is not so discernible, but a walk through such towns will show that want pinches there as well as on the East Side.

The rural communities, wedded to the idea of private property in the holdings that they do not own, look askance at Socialism as that which would take away "their property rights." With their farms mortgaged to the topnotch, and their women forced to undergo factory sweating, the small farmers must, however, undergo a mental revolution.

Bonanza farmers may be riding in automobiles; as the papers state, but for the small farmer the only salvation is in the end of capitalism. Economic development will yet bring him to see it in that light.

#### THE OVERTURN IN MAINE.

For the first time in thirty years the Democrats of Maine have elected their candidate for Governor. In addition to having complete control of the State Government, which will mean a Democrat for Hale's seat in the United States Senate, the Democrats elected two, and possibly more, Congressmen.

The Maine turn-over is somewhat in the nature of an upheaval, before which the politicians stand amazed, and yet they are quoted as giving reasons for the Democratic sweep: the "liquor problem"; Republican "extravagance"; "Republican dissension"; "the tariff"; etc.; etc. That insurgency, as it is understood nationally, played no part in the affair, is generally acknowledged. What then was really the matter with Maine?

The State of Maine has 33,040 square miles with a population in 1900, not as great as that of St. Louis, Mo. Of the States of the Union, Maine ranks 24th in value of manufactures, third in buckwheat, and eleventh in potatoes. The conservative farming vote in the back counties has been the backbone of the Republican party. Republican "extravagance," waste of public money, would be an issue of considerable importance with the tax-paying farmer vote. But even that coupled with the high cost of living would not be sufficient to explain the unprecedented slump of last Monday.

In Maine, everything from the weather to "good times," came through the Republican party. The farmers there inherited their politics as they did their religion. And yet all is not rosy in Maine. The fact of the matter is that the small farmer is by no means enjoying the "unprecedented prosperity" to which the Republican politicians "point with pride."

At first, when distress arose among them, the farmers rallied to the support of the Republican party stronger than ever, burying Bryanism and kindred "evils." But all this notwithstanding, their own misery continued to grow and spread, until now as a result they have left the Republican party high and dry

While the press of Maine had given no intimation of what was coming, the Democrats everywhere in the State were remarkably confident of victory. Their confidence was banked upon the knowledge of the existence of widespread misery, and the further knowledge that the farmers would like sheep, flock to the Democratic party in the hope that it in some way would better things for

The Republicans have long shouted, "As Maine goes, so goes the Union," but they are not echoing that shout to-day, while the Democrats are cheerfully yelling it. The Democrats are claiming that the Maine "revolution" will be duplicated nationally when the returns are read on the morning of November 9th.

That the capitalists will not be averse to a few Democratic victories this year is evident in the atterances of the capitalist press. If the voters are about to swarm like bees the capitalists will be pleased to have them alight in the Democratic hive. They will be safe there.

To the extent that the workers participate in the imbecile flocking backward and forward between the Republican and Democratic parties, it will be an evidence of how the A. F. of L., and other agencies of capitalism are able to Reep them in ignorance of the economic reasons for their increasing distress, and in ignorance of the S. L. P., whose very existence is born of these economic conditions, and which party alone has a program that can cope with and end the

It is a well recognized fact that when

publican party to the Democratic party, and vice versa, it is not out of love for the party they join, but out of hatred for the party which happens to be in

power. The working class voters can be depended upon to flock back and forth between the Republican and Democratic parties until the day that the propaganda of revolutionary Socialism has reached them; then they will turn towards it and bid good-bye forever to the parties of capitalism.

There is a valuable pointer for the Socialist in the Maine slump. It shows us that even voters who have inherited their politics for generations must break loose under economic pressure.

On with the S. L. P. propaganda and break the hold of the old parties on the working class voters.

#### THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

From reports coming to Party headquarters, it is clear that the ringing message of the Socialist Labor Party is receiving close and sympathetic hearing by the workers. It can not be otherwise with a movement that bases itself unqualifiedly upon the class struggle.

The experiences of those who are carrying on the S. L. P. propaganda shows that the American workingman is not the physical, mental and moral pollywog that some so-called Socialist theorizers would have us believe.

The American workingman is not halted by the fear that Socialism is "too radical"; on the contrary, he is held back from Socialism by those who, in its name, put forth "reform" demands as Socialism; demands differing in no way from the demands of much bigger parties. The workingman reasons that if such demands constitute Socialism in one place, they do in the other, and so reasoning he casts his vote for the quickest realization of what he was told was Socialism .- some "reform" movement.

The principle of the class struggle is pre-eminently a Socialist one. It is well known that only by recognizing the class interests as the root from which social conflicts arise that correct tactics can follow. The workingman who is not enlightened by the principle of the class struggle will fly into the arms of the capitalist politicians who hold forth promises to redress his wrongs. Enlightened, however, on the class struggle, the workingman is aware that no "reform" could possibly make things better; he knows that the "reformer" is the upholder of a system under which he is borne down; then instead of voting, to his own undoing, against a capitalist faction, he votes against the capitalist class, and thereby against the system.

To keep men, engaged in social conflicts, in the dark on the class struggle is to keep them in the dark as to the way out, and cause them to be food for cannon for every reformer that comes

Those who would "Americanize" So cialism, really mean thereby that they would make it palatable to the middle class "trust busting" vote, through which they hope to land in office. When they intimate that Socialism is "too radical" for American workingmen they simply use the fair name of America as a cloak to conceal ignorance, or a mask behind which to cover their cowardice.

Here is a circular that, like a flashlight, shows how warring capitalists force their employes into the political conflict in their behalf. Such appeals as the following would be spurned by the workers were it not that A. F. of L. unionism has taught them that the interests of employer and employe are identical. Hence, thanks to Gompersism. the workers, instead of making moves for themselves, become pawns on the capitalist chessboard.

The circular reads:

mission.

"NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES. "The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St.

Louis Railway Company. "Peoria & Eastern Railway Company. "To Employes:

"This road, and practically all railroads, have recently made an effort to secure increases in freight transportation rates, and in the very near future the question of approval by it of such increases will be the subject of a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Com-

"The management believes that you desire a decision of the question favorable to the railroads; in fact, that you are vitally interested in such determination of it.

"Our expenses in the recent past have been so greatly increased that unless relief is afforded conditions will result which would of necessity affect you ad-"Within a few days petitions urging

upon the Interstate Commerce Commis sion, also upon your Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity for action in the matter favorable to the railroads will be presented to you and your voluntary signatures are solicited. "J. Q. Van Winkle,

"General Manager. "Cincinnati, O., August 23, 1910."

# THE RACE QUESTION

All Its Evils Due to the Exploiting Class

The race question is at root an economic question .- Andrew Thomson.

When the economic question is settled -and settled right by the political and industrial might of Labor, the race question will wither like Jonah's gourd, for want of nourishment.

The thing that keeps it alive to-day is the private ownership of the earth, and the socially created tools of production of a class, and the fact-springing necessarily from that-that the life business of the world is carried on, not for the benefit of the world's people, but for the profit of a few, all else being merely incidental to that.

There must and shall be a complete change in the principle on which the life business of the world is carried on. The earth and tools of production must be owned and controlled by the race, and production carried on for the use and for the good of the race.

There must be a revolution-not because "we" say it, or because "we" have decreed it-as some people mockingly tell us-but because social development demands it, and offers us but one alternative-revolution or chaos.

We hold no brief for the white race or black race, or any other race. Our brief is that which truth and justice entrust to every honest man and woman. Our brief contains but one clause-the emancipation of the working class-that is all the human race needs to lift it as a whole out of the kingdom of necessity into the republic of freedom.

Nevertheless, there are some things that the white race should remember and lay to heart. Take the U. S. for instance. Is the fact that there are 8 millions of negroes in that country due to an African invasion of America? Is it not due to the fact that the white man invaded Africa and tore them with fiendish brutality from their native soil. tearing children from parents, separating husbands and wives, perpetrating the unnameable horrors of the "Middle Passage," which no decent humane person can read without grief and horror?

Did they not make chattel slaves of them? And did not white men-statesmen, lawyers, parsons, priests, and political economists - justify that black wrong, just as wage-slavery is justified and defended by that same class to-day? And does anyone think that it would not have existed yet if the social parasites had not discovered that the blood and marrow of the "free laborer" (save the mark) was of a "much higher quality" than that of the chattel-slave?we say no, and in saying that we do not impugn the humanitarian motives of the great and good men, who, like Lloyd Garrison, John Brown, and others, devoted their lives to its abolition.

All the moral filth pertaining to the race question, the murder, cruelty, misery, and crime springing from it, and the streams of hatred, brutality and violence flowing from it, are wholly due to the white man, and particularly to that section who live on the labor of othersthe slave-owners, whether they call themselves landlords, money-lords, lords, or simply man-lords.

-Sydney People.

#### WEZOSAL.

By Alexander Ralph.

The arm of the Czar is long, And dripping red with gore, It reaches out for Wezosal To tear him from our shore.

Because this man has dared To fight it face to face, It hopes in its red fingers him To bloodily embrace.

Comrades, ours the duty! Comrades, ours the might! To break the blood soaked fingers of The reaching Muscovite!

#### Austrians Strike While Working. Vienna September 15-A campaign

of "passive resistance," the Austrian equivalent of a strike, went into effect throughout the Southern Railroad system at midnight, in consequence of a wage dispute between the employes and the owners. The men did not quit work, but, on the contrary, are following implicitly the exact letter of the rules and regulations of the antiquated charters of the lines, with the result of delaying traffic so that by afternoon the system was almost tied up.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend

#### PRIMARY REFORM

For some years past a set of reformers have been declaring that the "evil" of "bad men" in public office was due to the fact that the voters allowed the political machines to do the work of nominating, while all that the voters did was vote the machine-made candidates into office. "Look to the primaries," became the reform slogan, "elect the convention delegates, down with the Bosses, get good men nominated and all will be well."

To-day will be primary day in the cities of the first class in New York State, and in New Jersey there will be State-wide primary elections. Will they have eliminated the political machines and political bosses? Taking the Statewide primaries of New Jersey as the best illustration, the answer is: By no means. All the facts point the other In the first place, the contests are

within the party organizations, and while some of them appear to be rather bitter, they indicate one fact pretty clearly, and that is that the prime object of all the contestants is not to get rid of, but to capture the machine. In the second 'place, each contesting group is already a machine in embryo, and each has its bosslet ready to assume the functions of Bossism. While talking glibly about getting government back into the hands of the people, each group denies it by sending to the party voters prepared ballots, which they are urged to vote without change or erasure. When the old party voter goes into the voting booth to-day he will exercise no initiative beyond making his choice between the machine and would-be machine candidates.

In New Jersey a new law permits the voter to designate at the primary the man he favors for United States Senator. There are five Republican candidates, of whom three are willing to have the voters express their Senatorial preferences. These are ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, chairman of the Republican State Committee and member of the Republican National Committee: ex-Governor E. C. Stokes, vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Congressman Chas. N. Fowler. Senator John Kean, and David Baird, oppose the law, declaring that, as it is not mandatory, it is without effect. It will be seen that not one of the Senatorial candidates but is a machine man and no small-fry machine man at that.

The net result then of the present reform would seem to be that to the tune of "let the people rule," the machine really gets the voters to more strongly than ever endorse the machine made ones.

Incidentally, it may be remarked, that fraud and crooked work prevail at the primaries to such an extent as to make the general elections which follow look clean by comparison. Even if possible and desirable the reformers can not purify the primaries. They go into the contest with the fraudulent pretence that the political machine, which is indispensable in capitalist politics, can be done away with, and wind up by making the machine more secure than ever by reason of the very reforms they championed.

It is ever the fate of duper Reform that it is itself the most duped in the long run.-Daily People, September 13.

In an address before the Anglican congress in Halifax, Bishop DuMoulin took occasion to roast the unions. It is to be hoped that the venerable bishon thought to the wage question. Its knows more about his own trade than he does about the Workingman and His problems, the subject upon which he essayed to speak. So unjustifiable and prejudiced were the bishop's remarks that the Hamilton "Herald." a capitalist paper, felt called upon to reprove him. Says the "Herald":

"But the most unfair thing in the bishop's speech was his reflection on the Hamilton street railway employes who struck four years ago." "'It was necessary,' said his lordship,

for the mayor and corporation to seek for military protection, and the soldiers were quartered in the drill shed and paid at the expense of the people that they might restrain the union men from wrecking the property of the city, and destroying the lives of the non-union men and public passengers by the way." "The fact is that of those arrested for disorderly conduct in connection with the strike not one person was a striker. No act of violence was traced to a

single one of the railway employes Bishop DuMoulin ought to apologize to these men for his grossly unfair reflection on them."

Bishop DuMoulin evidently overdid it in his zeal to make himself and his church agreeable to the front pew holding grinders of the faces of the poor.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.



BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN-What's all this talk flying around about the "class struggle," I'd like to know?

UNCLE SAM-The class struggle means the struggle of the economic necessities of one class against the economic privileges of another class. Would you deny that the capitalist class is enjoying privileges which the economic necessities of the class of the proletariat cannot tolerate?

B. J.-I guess that's so.

U. S .- That being so, the class struggle between the two exists-the one struggling to preserve its privileges, the other compelled to struggle

to overthrow its foe or go down. B. J. (pensive)-Yes, there is a class struggle, no mistake about that

U. S .- What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely necessary that the cause of the proletariat be upheld by the proletarians, nor that the cause of the capitalists be upheld by the capitalists. You know how some non-proletarians are champlo ing the cause of the proletariat; can you conceive of the reverse, of projetarians upholding the cause of the cap-

the Gomperses, the O'Connells, the Mahons, the Stones and such othersare doing so right along.

U. S .- Most assuredly I can; the

"pure and simple" labor misleaders-

B. J.-Then, I say, it is senseless to judge a movement from the element that runs it.

U. S .- Even so, you err. Your premises are right, but your conclusions are wrong. The theory of the class struggle begins and ends with the demonstration of the fact that the present social movement involves the struggle between the economic class interests of the class that is stripped of property, and the class privileges of the class that has sponged up all property. If a member of the capitalist class upholds the economic interests of the proletariat, he stands squarely upon the class struggle against capitalism; vice versa, if a member of the proletariat upholds the economic interests of the capitalist class he stands upon the principle of capitalism. The test in each case is: what principles does a man main-

B. J.-That's so.

U. S .- Now, then, the movement that lays stress upon the tax question, the tariff question, the "Yellow Peril" question, etc., is a capitalist and not a proletarian movement. It gives no mind is taken up with capitalist economics. Will you deny that?

B. J .- Guess 'I can't. U. S .- That's the reason I pronounce none of these movements a wage worker's movement. The non-wage worker who talks capitalist economics and is busied about capitalist issues is not on the side of the workers. The question is not whether certain Socialist leaders such as Lafargue, or Bebel, or others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are proletarian or capitalist doctrines. They preach proletarian doctrines, and that places them and their movement fully on the side of the proletariat.

B. J.-Y-e-s.

U. S .- The facts, then, are these: First-The presence of two or three or more people of non-proletariat extraction in the movement of the proletarians does not change its character.

Second-The character of a class movement depends upon the principles it stands on. If the principles are capitalist it is a capitalist; if they are proletarian, it is a proletarian movement.

The Socialist movement is strictly proletarian.

B. J. goes off feeling his head, where the new knowledge entered in. To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regu-

larly ORDER it from your newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your newsdealer must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else he will not get for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.



[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

#### PUSHING S. L. P. AGITATION IN PROVIDENCE P. I.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Providence, R. I., held a success ful open air meeting last Friday evening at Hoyle Square. The speakers were McDermott, Leach and Dana. The capitalist political game going on now, especially of demagogue Roosevelt, was explained by McDermott, who showed that "Insurgency" was not a workingman's issue. Leach took up the commodity status of a workingman. He proved in a simple fashion that a worker under our capitalist system is plainly a piece of merchandise, and nothing more. Dana cited his conversion from capitalist parties to the Socialist Labor Party, and gave the audience the remedy for the existing state of affairs: to organize the workers industrially and politically to accomplish their own emancipation. Some Weekly Peoples and Labor News pamphlets were sold. The crowd generously applauded at the close of the meet-

Comrades, toe the mark! The workers are eager to know the truth. Our duty is clear. Line up for the fight! There is serious work to do.

Providence, R. I., September 12.

#### OVERCOMING OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN VOUNGSTOWN

To the Daily and Weekly People: Last week's agitation started with bogus Labor Day, and with an I'm-a-bum spouter from Newcastle, Pa. All his talk amounted to, "We want a labor trust; we want a big union." We held forth on the same spot on Tuesday and on Friday evening, and had very good crowds on both evenings, but our sales of literature were small. The slaves exhausted their little coin on the holidays.

An S. P.-ite asked a question which was not germane to the subject we handled, and we promised to give the argument that would answer him on next Tuesday evening. His question was. "Why should young men join the militia in this State and nation when we are all militiamen between the ages of 18 and 45 years? The Dick Militia Bill settled that." We will give him the reasons why men should not join the militia to fight the capitalists' battles. A large crowd is assured as the interest is waxing warmer every meeting.

The fellow that runs the "gin mill" has shut up like a clam. Some of his customers told him if we got after him he would be sorry he meddled with the S. L. P.'s business. He leaves the lights on now, and is quiet.

We sold \$1.25 worth of books and Peoples last week, but we will do better later on.

B. R. Markley. Youngstown, O., September 11.

PASSONNO AT GLENS FALLS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-We opened our meeting here with F. E. no, S. L. P. candidate for governor of the State of New York. From the start of the meeting we had a very good audience of workingmen. The meeting had progressed about half an hour when a police officer put the old question of a "permit" to the speaker of free speech. He later interfered and made us stop. Passonno went to Police Headquarters but the only satisfaction he got was to move up the street several blocks and hold the meeting. He came back to the first place, explained matters to the crowd who had remained for his return, and they followed to the new corner. Of course the tyranny of the capitalist guardians was pointed out. The crowd realized the trampling upon working class rights and gave us great encouragement. 'At the new corner we resumed our address and had a splendid demonstration of working class interest in our remarks. We sold many books and answered questions, and were invited to come again, and tell them more about Socialism. So we feel we had a very

vecessful meeting. Glens Falls, N. Y., September 10.

#### PASSAIC S. L. P. MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Comrades Ball, Crawford, and Landgraff from Paterson, and Sperle of Somerville, held a successful outdoor meeting at Passaic, N. J., last night. The audience was fair sized and very attentive throughout. Two pamphlets, De Leon's "Burning Question of Unionism" and Deb's "Industrial Unionism" were sold. avenue.

The meeting went smoothly until Sperle The rounds were fast and furious and

pointed out that the old style trade unions were out of date and were job trusts. There were two protests, one from a poor drunken worker and the other from one who seemed to be a labor fakir for he was well groomed. When Comrade Ball told him to take the stand and explain himself he sneaked away. The truth exposes all fakirs.

C. Sperle. Passaic, N. J., September 11.

#### PIERSON'S REPORT FROM SPOKANE

To the Daily and Weekly People:-With the co-operation of Comrade Clausen and others we succeeded in landing 27 subs during the second week's work in Spokane. Three of these are for our Swedish paper, four each for the German and Jewish papers, and the rest for the Weekly People.

Our street meetings held last Thursday and Saturday nights, including the meeting held in Manito Park Sunday afternoon, were well attended. We succeeded in selling 40 Weekly Peoples, 103 pamphlets and landed several subs.

As a reward for past favors, the powers that be here in Spokane allowed the Bogus "I. W. W." concern to pull off a slugging match between two pugilists in a "blow-out" at their headquarters last Sunday night. See clipping enclosed. Announcement has been made that more of these stunts will be pulled off in the future and they (the Bums) hope by this method to attract more dupes to their outfit and relieve them of what spare change they may have, and if these gentry, who are engineering the deal, can get the "suckers" to bite, their meal tickets are assured.

Now, while the powers that be are favoring the bogus concern with a privilege that they have denied others who are interested in slugging matches, they are at the same time doing, all they can to retard the work of the S. L. P. in Spokane. In my first report from here I showed how the police commissioner and one of his understrappers, by a resort to pretexts and subterfuges, tried to isolate the S. L. P. to corners where it would be impossible for us to get an audience. Then seeing their game of bluff wouldn't work, they consented to let us have the corner at Bernard and Riverside avenues. Now they are, what seems to me, resort: ing to another of their games of bluff. At the close of our street meeting last Saturday night a police sergeant informed Comrade Clausen that we could not sell or give away any more of our stuff," meaning the pamphlets, at street meetings. He stated that their was an ordinance prohibiting this distribution. Whether this is true or not, we will be able to know by to-morrow and act accordingly. If we can't sell our pamphlets and books we will do the next best thing, and the best of all I believe, and that is, hammer away for subs to our Party organs.

I am satisfied from their actions that the city officials are well aware of the fact that the S. L. P. has and is waging a relentless war not only on the bogus I. W. W. and S. P. outfit, but also on all other fake concerns which are misleading and blinding the working class, and in order to safeguard their masters' interests, the city officials, as to be expected, will do all they can to retard our work of enlightenment and education.

The A. F. of L. pure and simplers were on dress parade yesterday. Inscribed on the machinists' banner were these words, "Never harm your brother"; the inscription, to be complete, should have added "capitalist." Iron molders, boiler makers and other workers in the iron industry know from bitter experience the scabby acts of the machinists and the harm they have done to them.

What a pity to see these men march together in parades as was seen yesterday, and then, when on the field of battle, tearing away at each other's throats, keeping their forces divided, and making themselves easy prey for their exploit-Chas. Pierson.

Spokane, Wash., September 5.

(Enclosure.)

FOUR ROUNDS AT

I. W. W.'S SMOKER

May Be Entering Wedge for Future of Limited Round Boxing in This City.

What may prove to be an entering wedge for future fistic enthusiasts of this city was a no-decision bout last night, when Curly Harris of Alameda, Cal., weighing 148, and Ben McCauley of Glenwood Springs, Col., weighing 133, fought four rounds at the housewarming of the new L. W. W. hall at 326 Main

the two fighters were roundly applauded. Harris showed that he was the superior. though under the law there was no deession. The fourth round revealed a few of the punches held in reserve by Harris and both lads gave evidence of being able to go to the limit in a long-route contest.

The secretary of the Industria: Workers of the World stated that there will be more bouts of the same kind held throughout the winter, as the drawing card for the evening program. There was no sign of interference from the police last right.

Harris is said to be a promising young California welterweight. He fought Tommy Cornell 33 rounds, winning on a foul, and won one of his two fights with Kid Williams .- Spokesman-Review, September 5.

#### POUTING THE S. P. IN PHILA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-We in Philadelphia have not been idle lately, although no reports have been sent in. Successful meetings have been held every Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings, and good literature sales have been the result. .

Last Wednesday night F. Warren, editor of a paper published in Girard, Kan., delivered a lecture on "F. Warren vs. U. S. Courts," in the Labor Lyceum. At this meeting we distributed one thousand leaflets entitled the "The Socialist Labor Party versus the Socialist Party." Of course there were a few S. P.-ites who chiected, but it was all over before they had time to organize their thugs.

On Sunday night, at North City Hall Plaza, we had a rousing time. J. Erwin acted as chairman. G. G. Anton followed with a fine speech on political action and industrial unionism. He showed the absolute necessity for both. A large crowd was assembled by the time J. P. Campbell was introduced, and he held them for over one hour with his fine talk on the economic causes of modern wars, showing the development of international capitalism and the consequent wage slavery. He pointed to Socialism as the only remedy.

In the meantime something interesting was going on among the "crew around the corner," the S, P. John Slayton, the "Union carpenter," their candidate for Governor in this State was the star. Comrades Silver and Korpanty were making things lively for him. Silver put the question to Slayton: "If you believe in collective ownership why don't you practice it in your party by owning your own press?" Slayton said, "None of your business"! When he was asked the difference between the S. L. P. and S. P., he said, "The S. P. is alive, and the S. L. P. is dead." In answer to the question, "Will you debate with the S. L. P.," he said, "I refuse to debate with a corpse." After some more parleying the S. P. adjourned their meeting. Like a flash Silver jumped on a pedestal near by and addressed the crowd thus: "Fellow workers, you have heard this man after asking for questions, refusing to answer some and dodge others. If you want to know the difference between the two parties go around to the North Plaza, where the S. L. P. speakers will tell you all about it. Follow me." And follow him they did in a body swelling our crowd to about a thousand. Silver then took the stand and introduced the two crowds to each other, explaining how the junction was effected. As he stepped off the stand, after introducing Campbell to talk on the "difference," he was accorded a hearty round of applause, led by the people who had come from the S. P. meeting.

As soon as Campbell started to talk he was greeted from all over the crowd with the cry of "scab," but the discomfited slummists found that this time it didn't work. The audience made them understand that they wanted to know the difference and would not put up with "howling dervishes." After going into the "Difference" at length. Campbell introduced Higgins, who in a short speech, tore the pretensions of the S. P. to being a Socialist party into tatters. F. Warren's "rag" was exhibited to the audience with its fake advertisements, one of which read, "You can get One Thusands Dollars for answering this ad." Others of a like character were read to the audience and then a recital of the great things done in Milwaukee by this crew of fakers was read from the same "sheetlet." By this time the S. P. slummists were conspicuous by their absence. They had slunk off like whipped curs. Higgins closed the meeting by advising his hearers to demand at all S. P. meetings that they debate with the S. L. P. or get out of the political field. Forty books and thirty Peoples were Organizer.

Philadelphia, Pa., September 12.

#### PLAINFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL AGITA-TION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Section Plainfield's members having all returned from their summer frolics at

Saturday night our candidate for Governor. John Butterworth, started the ball rolling by addressing a street crowd of 300. He did nobly, holding his auditors throughout his address. Twenty pamphlets were sold, the majority of them by one of the comrades who a year or so ago through shyness, was unable to sell our wares. Happily he's developed into a master salesman. May he henceforth be as successful in securing subs.

Several hundred leaflets were distributed. Owing to a city ordinance, we are debarred from freely distributing printed matter. Therefore Butterworth distributed them from the stand, inviting all those who desired them to come and get them. Had gold dollars been offered the rush could not have been greater. We were cleaned out in short order. This is reported merely as a suggestion to other Sections. Try it; you'll be surprised at the result.

On the whole, this meeting proved the most successful in our history. And from incidents which transpired thereat, we judge the proletariat is at last awakening. Speed the day!

P. Merquelin. Plainfield, N. J., September 12.

### TRAITOROUS S. P. IN SALT LAKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-It has often been said by the S. L. P. through our press and by individual members, that the Socialist party was controlled by the middle class element therein. Here in Salt Lake in the last few weeks we have had a practical demonstration of this fact.

On August 27 I spoke here on antipatriotism. A few of Uncle Sam's mankillers, called soldiers, were present and took exception to certain of my remarks. The next evening our meeting was broken up by this soldier rabble by their throwing eggs and other things. Owing to the fact that the S. L. P. has a few star ch supporters who can and will fight for their rights, the result was a street fight with the soldiers who came down from Fort Douglas apparently for the purpose of breaking up street meetings. They were not interfered with by the police who were "in" with the mankillers. For some unaccountable reason the police did no clubbing.

Thet S. P. was holding a meeting across the street from ours with W. G. Hemy in charge and a Miss Silver speaking, which was also broken up by this rabble rout.

Well, the result was the planning of a large meeting which was to be taken part in by all in favor of free speech. The S. L. P., the S. P. and a third organization were to present to the slaves the question: "Can we hold meetings without being interrupted and disturbed by the soldiers?" I was given a place on the program and the meeting was advertised in the local press. J. A. Smith, ex-rev. T. Brown, G. E. Watts, W. G. Henry and myself were to be the speakers, each to have 35 minutes.

Smith spoke first. Holy horrors! When he took the stand all he did was to peddle the state platform of the S. P., which is the usual freak get-up; old age pensions and other immediate demands too numerous to mention, and to show his slimy make-up, he said:

"For the boys in blue we (meaning the S. P.) have the kindest regards."

While he was talking the rat element in the S. P. held aside a hurriedly called committee meeting and my name was stricken from the list of speakers. This was done by M. E. King, A. Sorenson and other cockroach stock peddling freaks who showed plainly that they were in control.

After being thus treated I did the next best thing, got and distributed 500 copies of the "Difference" at their meet-

This Smith, who by the way, is also a cockroach mining stock peddler, is the S. P. candidate for Congress, notwithstanding the fact that on March 11, 1908 he was charged with murder for having shot and caused the death of an innocent man at Elv. Nevada, according to court records. That we now have in our possession this fact was known by nearly all delegates to their recently held state convention, who nominated Smith for Congress.

This middle class, or cockroach businass element, at their convention also placed in nomination the name of a scab contractor for Supreme Judge, E. S. Lund .- more middle class.

Owing to these despicable methods used here, we lost a priceless opportunity to present to slaves in this servile Mormon slave camp our true revolutionary teachings. However, the next evening we held our own meeting, which was the largest street meeting ever held in Salt Lake. This time our meeting was not disturbed by the man-killers, but by the other watch-dogs of capitalism, the police. I was arrested and jailed, was held without charges until the next day and finally released on \$100 bond on a charge of "disturbing the peace." This various fashionable resorts, have buckled | charge was eventually dropped. While

was electing committees to beg the city council for permits to speak.

There are a few wage-slaves who can think and are thinking. Am anxiously awaiting the result. Last evening we held another large meeting at the usual corner and disposed of some literature and sold 12 copies of the Weekly People. We expect to continue as usual and give to the workers the S. L. P.'s

Salt Lake City, Utah, September 10. P. S .- On August 10 we were visited by one Rosen, who claimed to have been the S. T. & L. A. delegate to the United Hebrew Trades, New York.

He is about 5 ft. 9 in. in height, weight about 150 lbs., wears very thick eyeglasses, is very near sighted. This individual looped the loop with about seven dollars in cash for literature. He has not been seen or heard of since. Let all sections take heed. He is supposed to have gone East.

W. J. K.

#### EDITOR WITHDRAWS FROM I-I-I'S.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I have withdrawn my card from Trautmann-St. John I. W. W., for which I edited a Japanese paper called "Proletarian." I have joined the S. L. P. 14th Branch of Section Cook County, Ill. My reason is simply that I have been converted. I now solely agree with the principles and the tactics of the S. L. P .: which alone, I am thoroughly convinced, can bring the Social Revolution.

I hereby pledge my loyalty to the Party and uphold its discipline; and I declare to my friends and fellow workers that I am no longer one of those who deny political action and uphold physical force alone.

Chas. T. Takahashi. Chicago, Ill., September 10.

#### PROMINENT S. P. MAN ENDORSES REPUBLICAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-The New Bedford "Evening Standard," of September 9, published a list of names of signers who endorsed the candidacy of Joseph T. Kenney for District Attorney. Kenney is a Republican and has the backing of all factions of the Republican party. But he has also the O. K. of a leading Socialist party man, Harold Metcalf, none less than that party's recent candidate for the Attorney Generalship of the State. When I saw his name published as one of the endorsers of Kenney I thought to make sure if he was the S. P. man and I sent a letter to the "Evening Standard" asking about him. Following is the letter as it appeared in that paper on September 13, and also the editor's reply concerning Met-

#### Indorses Kenney and Stands by It.

To the Editor of The Standard: I noticed in your issue of September 9, the name of Harold Metcalf as one of the indorsers of the nomination of Joseph T. Kenney, Republican, for the office of district attorney.

Will you be kind enough to inform me through your paper whether or up of the home adds to the near overnot this Harold Metcalf is the Socialist (?) lawyer who recently received the Socialist (?) party's nomination for the office of attorney general.

Respectfully yours, Joao Claudino.

Attorney Harold Metcalf said simply in regard to the above communi cation, "Yes, I am the one. I do not consider that the matter deserves any more comment than that. It does not amount to anything."

Of such is the stuff that the Socialist party is made. J. Claudino.

New Bedford, Mass., September 14.

#### ORCHARD MISSING? To the Daily and Weekly People:-

My eyes were opened years ago to the travesty on justice in this country, and to the acts of some of the public officials who seem to study how not to do things. A few weeks ago I read in The People the inquiry of some one in Brooklyn as to what had become of Charles W. Morse, who was sent to the Atlanta penitentlary for a fifteen-year term. The inquirer stated that he had heard that Morse was no longer "doing time," and that his wife had secured his liberty through the payment of a sum of \$25,-000. He wanted light on the rumor. This recalled to me a conversation I had in Caldwell, Idaho, with a trustworthy gentleman last fall.

People readers will recollect that Caldwell is the city where Harry Orchard murdered ex-Governor Steunenberg. My informant in question told me that the chances were that Oron their armor for the campaign. Last all this was going on the Socialist party | chard was not in prison. I asked him

#### 958 LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS ETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS

C. O. W., CHICAGO, Ill.—The notice | its fraternal relations with the capitalist of meeting which you sent reached us day before the meeting; too late be of

R. R., ROCHESTER, PA.-Daniel De Leon participated in the first convention of the I. W. W. Proceedings of the first convention, may be had from the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, this city. Other questions next week.

"READER." LINCOLN, NEB .- The victory of the workers means the downfall of middle class interests, that is why that class can not aid the Socialist Movement. Don't bother about the middle class; Capitalism is "doing it up."

O. M., BUTTE, MONT,-You can at least spread education. Do that.

"MORE LIGHT," BROOKLYN, N. Y. -The S. P. leaders are not animated by principle. Their "principle" is "Something Now"-for themselves. Their "tactics" are the shyster lawyer schem-

T. C. H., JERSEY CITY, N. J.-Read on the matter "Two Pages from Roman History," issued by the Labor News, 28 City Hall Place, New York.

E. D., PATERSON, N. J .- Forthcoming reports from the Copenhagen International Congress will no doubt give latest data on the subject.

"UNION." ST. LOUIS, MO .- The A. F. of L. could not exist were it not for | WIS.—Matter received.

how he knew and he said that ever

Roise and visit the State prison, and

ask to see Orchard, the officials will

show you a man and tell you that it is

he. And if you have never seen him,

you'll believe it." Then, concluding

with a significant wink of the eye, my

informant closed by lowering his voice

and saving "It is not Orchard" This

MRS. T. ADAMS, COLUMBUS.

Whereas, Comrade Theodore Adams

has met with extraordinary sad bereave-

ment in the death of his wife only a

few weeks ago, and on the 1st of the

month his only daughter Miss Etta, who,

for a year and a half had been in ill

health, passed on to join her mother, and

Whereas, Sad as this is, the breaking

whelming sorrow of the comrade: there-

Resolved. That the members of Sec-

tion Columbus, (S. L. P., extend their

heart felt sympathy, to Comrade Adams

and the other members of the family

and all that so keenly feel these severed

record of these resolutions on the min-

utes of the meeting and forward a copy

of the same to the family and send a

copy for publication to the Daily People

of New York, official organ of the So-

"The Socialist'

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the

Only Periodical in the British

Isles Espousing Revolution-

ary Working Class Politics

and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the

Bundle Order Rate, \$3.00 per

100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of

The WEEKLY PEOPLE.

28 City Hall Place, New York

Cents a Year.

United States and Canada 50

fore be it

family ties.

cialist Labor Party.

is another case of who knows?

Monroe, Wis., September 11.

class. Even at that it will go to pieces. Here is a straw that shows the drift of things: Speaking at the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor meeting held at Watertown, Wis., July 20th, Frank J. Weber, business agent of the Milwaukee Federation, said:

"There are now 119 national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. Each one is encroaching on and claiming part of the work of some other union. The factional strife of jurisdictional disputes will be the rock on which the American Federation of Labor will be wrecked."

"X. Y. Z.," CINCINNATI.—See answer to "More Light." The S. P. leaders stick to their wrong positions just as Artemus Ward says country postmasters stick to their jobs, and for the same reason-the money in it.

"AGNOSTIC," NEW YORK .-- Even with the aid of Gompers the preachers can not regain their lost hold upon the workers. The capitalist press does the hoodwinking much better. The reason that pulpiteers can no longer lead lazy lives is because the capitalists who supported them as parasites find they have no more use for them.

R. K., CLEVELAND, O.; H. S., HAM-ILTON, ONT.; O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; J. D. P., NEW YORK: S. A. J. S., NEW HAVEN, CONN.; C. W. B., HENNING,

#### since Orchard had been sentenced a certain attorney had been trying to procure Orchard's pardon, and only a few months previously a very strong attempt had been made in Orchard's behalf, but the plan was shattered by the opposition that rose all over the An Address by DANIEL DE LEON State. "Now," said he, "if you go to

THE OUESTION OF SOCIAL-IST UNITY IS TO THE FORE AND THIS PAMPHLET SHOULD BE READ BY ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN

PRICE 5 CENTS.

BRINGING IT ABOUT. : : 1: :

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.

# MEGGERA

28 City Hail Place,

### MARX on MALLOCK

Facts vs. Fiction

By DANIEL DE LEON.

A LECTURE THAT EFFECT-IVELY KNOCKS OUT THE CAPITALIST CLAIM THAT THE PLUNDER THEY TAKE FROM LABOR IS THE REWARD OF THEIR DIRECTING ABILITY."

> PRICE: FIVE CENTS. 25 Copies for \$1.00,

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

### THE **FOUNDATION** OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

.. BY... WENDELL PHILLIPS

16 Pages

cents straight.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

In lots of 100 or more at \$3.50 per 100. Orders for less than 100 five

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Piace, New York.

### OFFICIAL

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

MOTICE-For technical reasons Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday,

#### N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday, September 14, 1910, at 7 p. m., a regular meeting of the National Executive Committee, Sub-Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held at 28 City Hall Place, New York City. Petersen in the chair.

Present were Hall, Kihn, Petersen, Schrafft, Signarowitz, Rosenberg, Machauer, and Sweeney.

Absent but excused: Mittleberg. Absent without excuse: Ball, Butterworth, Deutsch, Lafferty, Lefko-The minutes of the previous meeting

vere adopted as read. The financial report showed receipts

mounting to \$387.84 and expenditures amounting to \$285.69. The Press Committee made an ex-

tensive report on "Der Arbeiter," and was instructed to extend its inquiry The Committee on Leaflet Distribu-

tion Fund made a report of progress growing out of the discussion of which nd a suggestion of the National Secretary the Press Committee was instructed to arrange for the printing of Party leasiets in such a manner that Party organizations can be more extensively advertised thereon. The National Secretary reported that

Daniel De Leon, S. L. P. delegate to the International Socialist Congress vould arrive Tuesday, September 20, 1910, on S. S. United States of the candinavian line.

Remittances on the National Agitation Fund were received from: Phoenix, Ariz.; Section Allegheny Co., Pa.; N. Hayman, Omaha, Neb.; D. Roderick, Peoris, Ill.; S. Nansen, Combus, Nev.; and G. Dibb, North

Special Fund remittances were re-sived from: M. Reddington, W. Fardee, and F. Fadgerdale, Seattle, Wash.; C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y., and from Section Pittsfield, Mass.

International Socialist Congress due vere received from the California and exas State Committees and Sections alem, Mass., Tacoma, Wash., East St. Louis, Ill., and Richmond Co., N. Y. Party dues were received from the following State Committees: Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Indiana, California.

Texas, Kentucky, and from D. B. foore, Granite, Okla. amunications pertaining to agitawere received from S. L. P. Canda, Youngstown, O., Rockville, Conn. Detroit, Mich., Cook Co., Ill., Elizabeth, . J., German Branch, Philadelphia, ., P. McClure, Philadelphia, Pa., C. N. Rhode, Patchogue, L. I., and from the State Committees of Connecticut, Texas, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Min-

R. Katz, Fort Wayne, Ind. The Illinois State Committee sent ntials for the N. E. C. member. The New York State Committees sent its minutes and also stated that James S. Rossi, N. Y., donation ..... Hunter and Frank E. Passanno had H. D. Deutsch, N. Y., pledge started on their tour of agitation O. J. Hughes, Bklyn, pledge ..

sota and Pennsylvania; and en route

Reimer, South Boston, Mass., and

rom A. Gillhaus at Seattle, Wash., A.

through the State. The Kentucky State Committee or- E. Dane, N. T., donation ....

dered supplies.

The Australian S. L. P. asked to have their report to the International Socialist Congress published in The People. The request was granted. Section St. Louis reported the election of Dr. S. Rosensweig, N. Y., don.

Section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P. reported they had arranged a conference on the Wezosal matter and electad a committee of five to see the President of the Political Refugee' League, who happens to be John C. Chase of the Socialist party. Chase informed them that Sherman, the lawyer in charge of the case wrote to him (Chase) that at present there was no need to do anything at all,-not until (Sherman) would write to Chase. tion Cook County wanted to know if there was any truth in this statement and wanted Sherman Interrorated. They claimed Sherman was also a Socialist party member. This information and inquiries were referred to J. Procum, National Secretary of the Liettish S. L. F. in Boston, who advised that as nearly as he knew Sherman had nothing to do on the Wezosal case, and that the statement that nothing must be done is only an S. P. trick. The comrades in Chicago should do the utmost in their power in

cations were filed and Section Cook County, Ill., S. L. P., informed accordingly.

Providence, R. I., reported the nomination of a local campaign ticket. "Nepakarat" sent its mailing list. The "Referendum," Faribault, Minn., asked for a copy of the call fer funds to publish a Spanish Socialist Labor Party paper in Texas. The International Socialist Bureau sent a receipt for 1910 dues.

F. S. Grossler, Parkersburg, W. Va., was admitted as a member-at-large. A. Robinson, Natchez, Wash., and A. Reginald, Greenwich, England, sent letters, which were received and filed. A. C. Kihn, Secretary.

#### MINNEAPOLIS WEZOSAL MEETING.

A mass meeting of all justice loving people will be held on SUNDAY afternoon, September 25, 3 o'clock, at McElroy's Hall, 723 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn. This meeting is called for the purpose of protesting against the threatened illegal deportation of Julius Wezosal, a Russian political refugee, editor of "Proletareets." Lettish paper of the Socialist labor Party. Prominent speakers will attend and address the gathering.

This meeting is held under the auspices of the Joint Committee of progressive organizations. All are asked to come and assist in

this most justified protest. Herbert Johnson, Secretary.

#### NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-TEE, SPECIAL FUND.

Donations to the above fund started by the January session of the N. E. C. have been received as follows:

|                                 | 77.7  |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Section San Francisco, Cal      | 18.50 |
| Dr. R. A. Hasbrouck, Salt Lake  |       |
| City, Utah                      | 5.00  |
| Geo. J. Maack, Salt Lake City,  |       |
| Utah                            | 5.00  |
| E. T. Egli, Salt Lake City,     |       |
| Utah                            | 8.00  |
| W. W. Evans, Salt Lake City,    |       |
| Utah                            | 2.00  |
| James P. Erskine, Salt Lake     |       |
| City, Utah                      | 20.00 |
| Alfred C. Kihn, New York City   | 20.00 |
| J. Reese, Plainfield, N. J      | 2.00  |
| Section Denver, Colo,           | 35.00 |
| H. Warnecke, Denver, Cole       | 5.00  |
| A. Judelovitz, Denver, Colo     | 10.00 |
| Ernst Wegener, Milw'kee, Wis    | 1.00  |
| John Vierthaler, Milw'kee, Wis. | 5.00  |
| G. Driebel, Milwaukee, Wis      | 5.00  |
| Martin Reddington, Seattle,     |       |
| Wash.                           | 50.00 |
| William Fardee, Seattle, Wash.  | 2.50  |
| F. A. Fadgerdale, Seattle, Wash |       |
| C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y.    | 40.00 |
| C. M. Mudy, Modelester, M. M.   |       |

Section Pittsfield, Mass. .... Oscar Neebe, Chicago, Ill. .... 5.00 H. J. Friedman, Chicago, Ill. . . Section Essex County, N. J. .. 2.00 Section Tacoma, Wash. ..... Mrs. J. Oransky, Oakley, O .. 1.00 Section Roanoke, Va. ...... 8.00 Total ..... 256,50

Previously acknowledged .. 668.00 Grand total ...... \$924.50 Fraternally submitted,

Paul Augustine,

National Secretary.

### THOUSAND DOLLAR CAMPAIGN

FUND. Since our last report, the following contributions have been received: Aug. Gleiforst, Bklyn, donation 1.00 T. Blank, N. Y., pledge ...... 1.00 J. Auspitz, N. Y., donation .. A. Orange, N. Y., donation .... B. Wenzel, Sr., N. Y., donation A. Petersen, N. Y., pledge .... 1.00 J. Gold. N. Y., donation ...... F. Jacobson, N. Y., donation .. Mrs. Mac -, N. Y., donation 1.00 M. Kronfeld, N. Y., donation ... Feringer, Bklyn, donation .... E. Moonelis, N. Y. pledge .... E. C. Nylen, N. Y., pledge .... J. Kresswell, pledge ...... Belle F. Greenberg, pledge .... 5.00 J. Schwartz, Bklyn, donation ... 2.00 M. Rosenfeld, N. Y., pledge .... 1.00 J. Scheurer, N. Y., pledge .... M. Rosenberg, N. Y., pledge ..

Geo. Luck, Bklyn, pledge .... Total ..... 81.00 Previously acknowledged .. \$31.80 Grand total ...... \$862.80

1.00

J. Simon, N. Y., pledge ......

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the Wasceni matter. The communi- month, second, the day, third, the year.

All moneys are to be sent to L. C.

Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York

#### OPERATING FUND.

Section Seattle, Wash. ..... \$ 23.25 Fritz Petterson, Tacoma, Wash Henry Myers, Winnipeg, Man. Sam Hauser, Columbia, Nev H. D. McTier, Blacksburg, Va. A. Kruse, Los Angeles, Cal. .. W. J. Bryan, N. Y. City .... C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. Thos. Grabuski Lansing, Mch. John Sweeney, Roxbury Mass Jul Nandone, Lawrence,

Total ..... \$ 35.25 Previously acknowledged .... 6,857.01

2.50

1.00

2.50

.50

.50

Grand total ..... \$6,692.26

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Governor. Syracuse-Tuesday, Sept. 20. Syracuse-Wednesday, Sept. 21. Auburn-Thursday, Sept. 22. Geneva-Friday, Sept. 23. Rochester-Saturday; Sept. 24. Rochester-Monday, Sept. 26. Batavia-Tuesday, Sept. 27. Buffalo-Wednesday, Sept. 28. Buffalo-Thursday, Sept. 29. Lockport-Friday, Sept. 80. Niagara Falls-Saturday, Oct. 1. Jamestown-Sunday, Oct. 2. Jamestown-Monday, Oct. 3. Olean-Tuesday, Oct. 4. Hornell-Wednesday, Oct. 5. Corning-Thursday, Oct. 6. Elmira-Friday, Oct. 7. Waverly-Saturday, Oct. 8. Ithaca-Monday, Oct. 10. Cortland-Tuesday, Oct. 11. Nerwich-Wednesday, Oct. 12. Oneonta-Thursday, Oct. 18. Binghamton-Friday, Oct. 14. Port Jervis-Saturday, Oct. 15. Middletown-Monday, Oct. 17. New York City-Tuesday, Oct. 18. Patchogue-Wednesday, Oct. 19. Port Richmond-Thursday, Oct. 20. Brooklyn-Friday, Oct. 21. New York City-Saturday, Oct. 22. Yonkers-Monday, Oct. 24. Newburgh-Tuesday, Oct. 25. Poughkeepsie-Wednesday, Oct. 26. Kingston-Thursday, Oct. 27. Schenectady-Friday, Oct. 28.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor.

Troy-Saturday, Oct. 29.

Binghamton-Tuesday, Sept. 20. Norwich-Wednesday, Sept. 21. Cortland-Thursday, Sept. 22. Ithaca-Friday, Sept. 23. Elmira-Saturday, Sept. 24. Corning-Monday, Sept. 26. Hornell-Tuesday, Sept. 27. Buffalo-Wednesday, Sept. 28. Buffalo-Thursday, Sept. 29. Dunkirk-Friday, Sept. 20. Jamestown-Saturday, Oct. 1. Jamestown-Sunday, Oct. 2. Salamanca-Monday, Oct. 8. Batavia-Tuesday, Oct. 4. Rochester-Wednesday, Oct. 5. Rochester-Thursday, Oct. 6. Canadaigua-Friday, Oct. 7. Geneva-Saturday, Oct. 8. Seneca Falls-Monday, Oct. 16. Auburn-Tuesday, Oct. 11. Syracuse-Wednesday, Oct. 12. Oswego-Thursday, Oct. 18. Syracuse-Friday, Oct. 14. Oneida-Saturday, Oct. 15. Rome-Monday, Oct. 17. Utica-Tuesday, Oct. 18. Little Falls-Wednesday, Oct. 19. Watertown-Thursday, Oct. 20. Ogdensburgh-Friday, Oct. 21. Malone-Saturday, Oct. 22. Plattsburg-Monday, Oct. 24. Glens Falls-Tuesday, Oct. 25. Amsterdam-Wednesday, Oct. 26. Gloversville-Thursday, Oct. 27. Schenectady-Friday, Oct. 28. Troy-Saturday, Oct. 29. Albany-Monday, Oct. 31. Hudson-Tuesday, Nov. 1. Kingston-Wednesday, Nov. 2. Poughkeepsie-Thursday, Nov. 3. Newburgh-Friday, Nov. 4.

Sections, members and sympathizers will please render all possible aid in the places noted to make all meetings scheduled the successes they should be, and also see that proper and effective advertisement is accorded to that end.

New York City-Baturday, Nov. 5.

Further, money is needed to carry the tours outlined above through. Literature is to be sent to all signers of our lists and others whose names are available. Your special attention is directed to the One Thousand Dollar State Campaign Fund, of which L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City, is financial secretary. Send him your contributions.

New York State S. E. C., S. L. P., Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

#### ROCHESTER, ATTENTIONS

F. E. Passonno, candidate for Governor on the S. L. P. ticket, will speak in Rochester on the following dates: SATURDAY, September 24, corner Main and Water streets.

SUNDAY, September 25, in Ger-

PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

DAY, September 25, 8 p. m. The meet-

ng will be held at the house of Charles

Rhode, 99 River avenue. National

Secretary Paul Augustine will address

the meeting. All readers of the Party

KATZ IN WISCONSIN.

Milwaukee, September 28-29-30; Oc-

JERSEYMEN, TAKE NOTICE.

The New Jersey S. E. C. has ar-

ranged the following schedule for open

Sept. 21-Charles Sperle at Eliza-

Sept. 24-Charles Sperle at Hoboken.

Sept. 24-John Butterworth at New-

Sept. 28-Charles Sperle at Newark.

Oct. 1-Charles Sperle at Plainfield.

Oct. 8-John Butterworth at Eliza-

Sections kindly take note of above

dates and communicate with speakers

regarding meeting places, etc. Ad-

Somerville, N. J., and John Butter-

'FRISCO S. L. P. LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in San

Francisco, Cal., holds free lectures

regularly on Sunday evenings at 49

Duboce avenue, between Valencia and

Mission streets. Lectures start at 8

SEPTEMBER 25-J. Shenkan speaks

on "The Second Convention of the

OCTOBER 2-E. J. Kern speaks on

Workingmen and the Socialist Move-

REIMER'S TOUR IN MASSACHU-

The Massachusetts State Executive

Committee, S. L. P., requests readers of

the Party press in places to be visited

by Arthur E. Reimer in this agitation

tour, who could assist in making the

meetings a success, to write to the

PITTSBURG BRANCH 26, S. L. P.

OUTING.

Branch 26, S. L. P., outing will be

held at McRobert's farm, Fair Haven,

Pa., on September 25. Wm. Thomas

will be the speaker of the day. Take

Cannonsburg, Washington, or Char-

lerol cars and get off at Fair Haven

the farm. Admission one dollar. The

Singing Society of Branch Braddock

will be there, and a good time for all

comrades and Weekly People readers

SECTION DETROIT'S FESTIVAL.

The annual campaign festival and

dance of Section Detroit, Socialist La-

bor Party, will be held at Gitschlag's

Hall, 820 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, on

music. Come and have a good time.

door twenty-five cents.

Admission ticket, ten cents; at the

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Broome street, Newark. Present: All

Elizabeth, Hoboken and Plainfield.

represented. Werdenberg chairman.

Correspondence: From various sec-

tions and sympathizers enclosing nom-

ination petition lists. From Geo.

Regular meeting September 11 at 11

will be assured.

85 Centre street,

Roxbury, Mass.

The Committee.

undersigned. John Sweeney.

I. W. W. and Its Lessons.

Taunton, September 20.

Brockton, September 23.

Quincy, September 24.

Boston, September 25.

Fall River, September 21.

New Bedford, September 22.

New Jersey S. E. C.

air meetings throughout the state:

Kenosha September 26-21-22-23.

Racine: September 24-25-26-27.

Sheyboygan, October 5-6-7.

Red Granite, October 8-9-10.

press are invited to attend.

ober 1-2-3-4.

beth.

County.

N. J.

o'clock.

John C. Vollertsen.

Organizer.

mania Hall, Clinton avenue N.

Fail not to hear Passonno.

of that city.

Donations to campign fund: German Branch, Passaic Co., \$2; English Branch, Passaic Co., 50 cents; E. Rauer, 50 cents.

Committee on speakers reported framing of schedule as printed in the Daily People.

Section Reports:-Essex, holding MONDAY, September 26, in the outdoor meetings. Arranging for a Common Council Chamber, City Hall. Wezosal conference. Hoboken, active in agitation work. German Branch to be organized. Eliazbeth, arrnging for an active campaign. Plainfield, holding street meetings; organizing a Wezosal conference.

A Section of the S. L. P. composed of Under new business matters relative members and sympathizers of the to organizing New Brunswick and Party in Suffolk County, N. Y. will be Trenton were disposed of. organized at Patchogus. N. Y., SUN-

Financial report: Receipts, dues, \$4.50 S. A. Fund, \$4; disbursements, \$5.78; cash on hand: General Fund, \$13.11; S. A. Fund, \$26.35.

Adjourned to September 25. B. Merquelin.

Secretary.

#### NEW YORK STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the New York State Executive Committee, Socialist Labor Party, was held on Friday, September 2, at 28 City Hall place, New York city, at 8 P. M., with Joseph A. Johnson in the Chair, besides whom there were present Kuhn, Hiltner, Donohue and Moonelis; absent with excuse, Walters; without excuse, Scheuerer.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as read.

Under the head of correspondence the Secretary reported having received from Joseph H. Wilton various letters from different places and final advice that he had finished all the counties assign-Oct. 1-John Butterworth at Pased to him, with like information also from Reinstein, that he had finished all the counties assigned to him, thus completing, except for a county here and Oct. 8-Charles Sperle at Bergen there, which are already provided for, the work of gathering signatures in the State, and assuring our State ticket: from De Lee at Troy, finished lists for Albany and Saratoga counties: from Goeller, Jamaica, partial list for Queens dress Charles Sperle, R. F. D. No. 2, county and that he had filed certificate for Nassau county: that he had written worth, 110 Albion avenue, Paterson, Section Kings county in regard to lack of agitation: that he had arranged with Section Westchester county to send speakers from New York as often as possible for meetings in various towns in that county; called meeting of Section

> In regard to tours for State candidates. the Secretary reported he had arranged a tour for Frank E, Passonno, the candidate for Governor, until the end of September and would make further arrangements for continuance of tour through October: that he had arranged for literature to be sent him at various places and gave him names of sympathizers and other connections in different places: that he had written James T. Hunter, candidate for Lieut. Governor, inquiring whether he was available for trip through State and received reply that he was: inquired of Reinstein at Buffalo whether he was also available for short agitation trip: was advised by National Secretary that he had been on a visit to Patchogue, L. I., and that prospects were good for organizing a Section and that a meeting would be arranged for this purpose in the near future. Report received and actions of Secretary endorsed.

Richmond county and notified prospec-

tive members.

Degan, Troy, with \$3.00 for State Campaign Fund: bill of E. Moonelis for expenses covering Rockland country, \$2.59, ordered paid.

The Secretary called attention to the fact that term of Present N. E. C. member for New York State expiring January 1, it was necessary to call for nominations for a successor, which was ordered done.

The Secretary also submitted plans

station. Guides will direct visitors to for carrying on an effective agitation throughout the state from now until Election time, among which were the routing of the two principal candidates, Passonno and Hunter: the sending of literature to all signers of our nominating lists and to all other names procurable together with a personal appeal to come in closer touch with the Party: the engagement of the Assistant Organizer of Section New York county for some necessary clerical work, Section New York county to be reimbursed for his services SATURDAY evening, October 1. Good to the State Committee. It was decided to adopt these recommendations of the Secretary and that he call the attention of members and Sections to the need of funds to carry this work through.

Financial Report: Income, general \$274.95; mileage \$6.60; total \$281.55; expenses \$165.36; balance for month of officers and delegates from Essex. August \$116.19.

Meeting adjourned at 9:30 P. M., to Passaic, Bergen and South Hudson not meet again Friday, September 16th. Edmund Moonelis, Sec

Until the workers know Socialism they are the hopeless victims of Cap-Yardley of Trenton, re organization Italism. Spread the lightle



### INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson. Metal and Machinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck. Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

I. W. W. NOTES.

What are you doing to push forward the organization of all wage workers in one great industrial union?

Did you order some of the new agitation leaflets of the I. W. W. for distribution among the workers of your industry. "One Union for All Wage Workers,"

is a four-page leaflet. It costs \$1.75 a thousand; 20 cents a hundred. Send your order to headquarters

Local No. 69 Hartford, Conn., sends in for a lot of 4,000. The members there act in accordance with their conviction, always at it. Their Local is growing steadily.

Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Seattle received a good shipment each.

Detroit, Mich. a Metal and Machinery Local was organized. All the other Locals in that city report a steady increase in membership.

The agitation for the I. W. W. in Columbus, O; and in Montreal, Can., is crystallizing into organization. Maerial to form industrial unions has been forwarded. Seattle, Wash., and St. Paul. Minn. will soon have industrial unions.

New York and Texas are wheeling in line for active work after resting for some time. There be some doings.

Some of the Locals have not yet responded to the call for a list of speakers. All members-at-large or others are again urged to send name and address of men or women who are willing to aid the I. W. W. in its agitation.

To organize for the overthrow of wage slavery is the most effective way to secure improvements to-day. Knowledge is power. Sound industrial unionism means strength to every wage slave. Join the I. W. W. THE real, not the the bogus, organization. Active work counts! Why not con-

tribute your share? Agitate! Educate! Organize!

H. Richter.

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

every Sunday 3 P. M. 800 Parrish street. Open air meetings are held regularly

as follows: SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall,

FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hail. SATURDAY: 40th street and Lanaster avenue.

The Wezosal Defence Conference meets Sundays at 800 Parrish street. Secretary, W. Fennen, 1620 Cambridge street; Treasurer, J. Aspit, 828 North 16th street. The Conference will meet 11 a. m. every Sunday morning at 800 Parr'sh street.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF

#### Daily People Anniversary Medallions have been procured from the

manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at

Detached from its red ribbon,

30 Cents Postage prepaid.

this medallion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has with-

> N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

### SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Dubose avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club at 49 Dubose avenue.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at \$17 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O.,

S. L. P., at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month. Headquarters of Section Portland. Oregon, S. L. P., and Scandinavian

Labor Federation, 2241/2 Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2. Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P.

meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street. Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P.,

meets every first Saturday in the

month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 816 Hamilton street. Section Hartford, Conn., meets every, second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Section Providence meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98-Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m. New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary,

(121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth. Chicago, Illinois-The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets

every first and third Friday, 8 p. m. at Friedman's Hall Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited Headquarters Section Seattle, Wash. Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue,

Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda. meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Section Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Headquarters and free reading room, Room \$4. Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Herbert Johnson, 487 Como avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

Section Denver meets the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Section Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P. meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel. 2516 West 21st street.

Section Boston, Mass., meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Branch I (English) Section Passais Co., N. J., meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.



# .. Antipatriotism ..

Celebrated address of Gustave Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capitalist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 23 City Hall Place, New York.